FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 30th and 31st have been received at Richmond.

They report no movements or incidents of interest in the army of Gen. McClellan. They reiterate the assertion that an advance has commenced.

Gen. Banks, it is stated, has left Washington for New York, to take charge of an important expedition against the South.

Gen. Curtis telegraphs from St. Louis of another "complete victory" in Arkansas, on the 28th ult. He says that 1000 yankees attacked 3000 rebels and "completely routed" them. The rebels lost *eight!* and the yankees *five!* Truly, a wonderful victory.

The following dispatch appears in the Baltimore American of the 30th:

"*Concentration of Troops at New York.*—NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The 21st Maine regiment was stopped between here and Philadelphia and sent back to Fort Schuyler, in this harbor. The 24th Maine is expected here to-morrow, to go no farther. Several other regiments from the East will also be detained here."

[This was to affect the New York election, which took place on Tuesday, and the bayonets of the Administration have been deemed necessary to help out the result. The gentleman who brought the paper says that bloody scenes were expected at the polls. The Democrats have resolved to maintain their rights by arms if need be; and to put down these "rebels" Lincoln is employing troops raised to operate against "rebels" of another sort and farther South.]

Changes in the Abolition Army.—FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 3.—Persons from Maryland today say that Halleck is sent to the West, and that McClellan is General-in-chief, and to remain in Washington. Hooker is to take McClellan's place in active command of the Army of the Potomac.

An "Uprising" in Baltimore.—A strange "uprising" took place in Baltimore on Wednesday. For several days a movement had been progressing among the Unionists of Baltimore, headed by the clerk of the Criminal Court, and an aid of Gov. Bradford, for holding a meeting to ask the removal of Gen. Wool from his command of Fort McHenry. On Wednesday the meeting was held, and the petition drawn up to that effect, in which the word "senility" was used in connection with the General. That officer immediately ordered the arrest and confinement of all the prime movers in the meeting. This created great excitement, and a large crowd waited on the victims and serenaed them. The prime movers were then sent off in a boat, and thus put out of reach of further serenades. Gen. Wool immediately afterwards left for Washington, and was followed by a committee of Unionists with the petition for his removal. It is said Gen. Wool has intimated his intention to resign if the Administration removes him.

Dr. Covert, of Charleston, S. C., from whom we obtain these facts, and who came through on the flag of truce boat last night, says that Gen. Wool will, while enforcing the rules relative to prisoners of war, treat all such with courtesy and consideration.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Capture of a Yankee Ship in the Potomac.—Among the prisoners brought to Richmond on Friday evening were the officers of a Yankee ship, taken under the following circumstances: Lieuts. Wood and W. Lee, of the navy, with ten volunteers from the Patrick Henry, went off 12 miles in Chesapeake Bay, from the shore above York river, one night last week, boarded and captured the ship alluded to without difficulty. She proved to be the clipper Alleghanian, of New York, 1200 tons register, with a crew of 21 men, bound from Baltimore to London with 1,420 tons of guano. After removing the prisoners and instruments her captors set fire to and burnt her. The adventurers passed two or three steamers on the way out and back.—*Rich. Enquirer, 3d.*

Going to Waste.—One of the most valuable Machine Shops and Foundries in the Southern Confederacy is located in this town. It comprises almost every convenience in the way of tools and machinery that could be desired; and is capable of turning out any thing, from an axe handle to a sixty horse power engine. There are daily, and almost hourly, demands for the articles which might be manufactured in it from the surrounding country alone, which formerly patronized it largely. But from causes not necessary to enumerate, this valuable property is now standing idle—not a wheel turning, not a spark glowing in the furnace. It is *wasting*, by rust and natural decay. There is a splendid fortune in it for any one who has the capital to put it into operation, which might be done in 48 hours or less time. And there is an accomplished and reliable machinist here ready to take the direction of it. Is there no body in the Southern Confederacy willing to invest in this valuable property? Have we so many such workshops that we can afford to let this one rot down?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Fever.—The number of new cases shows a decided falling off for Saturday and Sunday, the number for the former day being 7, and for the latter 6. The number of interments in the Cemetery was 5 for each day. We do not know the number of colored interments. There has as yet been no reliable signs of frost, nor has the thermometer been as yet under forty in town, at any time this season.

Although the number of new cases is comparatively small, yet is there abundance of sickness all over town, as we were informed yesterday by those who had been going from house to house and had found two or three sick in nearly every house.—*Wil Journal, 3d inst.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1862.

A Fight near Greenville, N. C.—We are favored with sight of a letter received here to-day from a member of Capt. Roberts's Co, 56th Reg't, (Col. Faison's,) dated 8 miles below Tarborough, Nov. 3d, from which we make the following condensed extracts:—

"At 12 o'clock yesterday, (Sunday,) the "long roll" summoned us to strike tents and be off from our camp near Goldsborough. We started on the train about sunset, reached Tarboro' about 10 o'clock, and slept out-of-doors. Pitched tents and left baggage in Tarboro' and the Reg't marched about 12 M to-day, expecting to meet the yankees before night, as there was a fight a few miles below here yesterday, and our forces were retreating. Three miles this side of Tarboro' we met our wounded, some 15 or 20, in carts, &c. They are wounded in every way, some very seriously. It seems that there were only two or three companies of the 24th Reg't engaged against some four or five Regiments of the enemy. That our men, after gallantly holding their ground for some time, were forced to fall back to the main body of the Reg't, (in command of Col. H. K. Burgwyn,) who in turn fell back to avoid being flanked. We lost 8 or 10 killed and 15 or 20 wounded. Yankee loss unknown, but I was informed that one company of their cavalry was nearly annihilated. A Lieutenant who was in the fight gave me these as the facts. We met the 59th here retreating. They have about 80 "Union men" prisoners, whom they call "Buffaloes." They are a hard looking set, not much disposed to talk. The 26th and 17th are coming back (retreating) and will come up to night. We all expect to go back to Tarborough in the morning, as the gunboats are ascending Tar river to cut us off.

P. S.—Nov'r 4, 12 M.—We are ordered below to Hamilton. Gov. Vance is here; Gen. Martin will be here to-day."

The following account of the affair is from the State Journal of this morning:

Eastern North Carolina—Advance of the Federals.—RALEIGH, Nov. 5.—The report of the advance of the Yankees towards the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, alluded to in yesterday's Journal, is confirmed, and a collision with our troops has actually taken place.

We learn by passengers by the Goldsboro' train yesterday evening that the Yankees are passing up the line of the Tar River and had landed, with reinforcements, to the number, some say, of ten thousand, and came in conflict with three regiments of our troops—the 26th, 59th and 17th N. C.—on Monday.

Few particulars could be learned. But from passengers we understand that the 26th regiment was stationed some distance below the 59th and 17th, and near to Greenville, but on the advance of the Yankees fell back from the town to Swift creek, and sent a courier for the other regiments to go down. The 26th, however, got into the fight before the reinforcements arrived and fought most gallantly, Col. H. K. Burgwyn commanding, but were forced to fall back still farther. In doing so, one of the companies of the regiment drew the pursuing Yankee cavalry into an ambush and opened such a fire upon them that nearly every rider was unhorsed. Tucker's cavalry immediately made a charge upon the discomfited Yankees and cut them up savagely. The other regiments got into the fight at some period of the day, and acted in a gallant manner, but we have no particulars of their action. We were unable to ascertain the name of the Captain of the 26th who so distinguished himself.

The loss of the enemy is unknown. The 26th is reported to have lost 40 men—10 killed and 30 wounded. Others say but 2 were killed.

Our troops have fallen back towards Tarboro', where they are being reinforced. We hope to have full particulars to-morrow.—*State Journal.*

A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—On Monday last, Joseph Thompson, Esq. of Robeson county, called on a few of his neighbors for contributions for the relief of our suffering soldiers, heading a subscription list himself, with the following result:

Joseph Thompson,	$100
John S. Rowland,	100
Henry Bullock, Sen.,	100
Richard Townsend,	100
D. Townsend,	100
J. S. Thompson,	25
Jas. Andrews,	20
	$545

This was a good day's work, and Mr. Thompson intends to continue his calls in the neighborhood. He came here yesterday to purchase whatever could be had of shoes, blankets, &c.

This shows what may be done in any neighborhood in the State—for all are equally alive to the wants of our gallant defenders—if some one will but take the trouble to get up subscriptions.

SALES OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—For several days past, Mr. Receiver Wilder has been selling at auction—Col. J. H. Cook Auctioneer—a variety of property of alien enemies, confiscated under the retaliatory law of the Confederate Congress. The prices at which furniture, wines, &c. sold were generally enormous, rivaling the prices of goods that run the blockade. Among the sales were 10 shares of Bank of Fayetteville stock, confiscated as the property of the Hon. Edward Stanly, which brought $70, the par being $50; and 10 shares of Bank of Clarendon stock, belonging to a Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania, sold at 67 50, par $50. Fine old Sherry wine brought $20 a gallon; pint bottles of Scotch whiskey $3 50 each.

Other sales were made of stocks not confiscated but belonging to persons here, as follows: 42 shares Bank of Fayetteville at 67 50; 30 Bank of Clarendon at $66, and 30 do. at 65 50. A Confederate Bond of $1000 was sold at $1065, on which interest since July 1 had accrued.

PROMOTED.—We are glad to learn that our townsman and friend, Clement G. Wright, Esq. has been appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. Beverly Robertson, the successor to Gen. Turner Ashby in command of the Cavalry.

Mr. Wright volunteered as a private in the company of Rangers in this place, in which capacity he has served for several months past.

We are glad to learn also that Mr. Charles Haigh, also of this place, a private in the same company of Rangers, and who had previously served through the Peninsular campaign in the Bethel Regiment, has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Regiment, (Col. Peter G. Evans's.)

MORE PROMOTIONS.—Col. John Wimbish of the 54th N. C. Troops has resigned, and Lieut. Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell of Burke has been promoted to the Colonelcy, Maj. K. M. Murchison of Cumberland to the Lieut. Colonelcy, and Capt. Anderson Ellis of Rowan to the Majority. Lieut. W. C. McDaniel of this Town is Adjutant.

The regiment is now near Richmond in Gen. Joseph R. Davis's Brigade. The men are in good health and said to be well furnished except with underclothing and bedding.

SALT.—It is announced in the Richmond Enquirer that Gov. Letcher has contracted for one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of salt, for the use of Virginia pork-packers. This contract, says the Enquirer, leaves untouched all heretofore made with the Confederate Government, the governments of other States and with counties.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Vance Hill, in Wake county, on the stage route from Raleigh to Fayetteville, James Honeycutt, Esq., Postmaster.

THE BORDER STATES TRICKED.—Our readers will recollect that on the 6th of March last, Lincoln sent a message to his Congress proposing to that body to pass a resolution inviting the border Slave States to get rid of their slaves in consideration of compensation to be paid them out of the public treasury. The idea was variously received by even those to whom it was addressed, many of whom considered it as a disguised assault upon their rights in the institution and property guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The measure consequently being likely to fail, it appears that Lincoln solicited an interview with the members of Congress from those border States. And now, for the first time, what passed at that interview is disclosed to the public—brought forward by the very men whom Lincoln endeavored to cheat by declarations of respect for their rights and interests which he has openly repudiated by his recent proclamation. These men were deceived for the time by these declarations, and now that they have discovered the deception, they come forward to let the world know of it. We copy in another column the material parts of the certified memorandum.

It is apparent from this paper, that Lincoln, in March last, either believed that he had no right, under the Constitution which he had sworn to support, to do any act in violation of the rights of property in slaves of the people in *any* State, or that in that conversation he deliberately undertook to deceive his hearers. If he had no such right then, he has no such right now: and therefore by his late proclamation confesses himself perjured. He is sworn to support the constitution of the United States: He admitted in the conversation last March that the subject "was exclusively under the control of the States." Yet now, six months later, he claims the right himself to do what only the States can do. No wonder that these poor creatures, who disgraced themselves by representing their States in the Lincoln Congress, now feel that they were basely deceived and betrayed. As to them, the following remarks of the Richmond Enquirer are pertinent:—

"Perhaps the annals of deception do not any where present a case of falser faith than has been practised by the Lincoln Dynasty towards the border States. The most solemn promises made under the most imposing circumstances, were made but to be broken, and now those whose interests were with the South, but who gave Lincoln their faith, find themselves deceived, betrayed, abandoned, humiliated, disgraced, and proscribed, with no power to help themselves, and without even the privilege of complaint, save in the light of Fort Warren!

One of the most striking of these instances of moral perjury, of which the Border State men who adhered to Lincoln have been the victims, is presented in to-day's Enquirer. It is a memorandum of a conversation held between Lincoln and the Border State Congressmen, at the request of the former, and for the purpose of relieving their anxieties, and confirming them in their adhesion to the Northern Confederacy. Under such circumstances, to such an assemblage, so convened, the President of the United States made declarations of irrevocable purpose, which have been totally falsified. He got the considerations for which the promise was made, in the continued support of the persons whose support he was seeking. Having got them in his power, as he hopes—having used them against themselves as long as they were useful, he deliberately violates his engagements, and proclaims them to the world as dupes and victims.

The course which these deceived men will now pursue, is scarcely matter of any speculation. They feel, indeed, the sting and the shame of their present position. It is this that has caused their present paper for the first time to be brought to light. It is a certain degree of resentment which has induced them to publish a statement that certainly puts Lincoln in a most disgraceful position. "And now, Ho! for Fort Warren!" Even the National "Intelligencer" ventures at the end of half a column of preface, to explain how itself has shared the lot of the deceived ones, to express a courtly "surprise" that Mr. Lincoln could have done so.

But nothing further than this is to be expected of them. The present resentment is but the lingering remains of a manhood that they have sacrificed on the altar of Lincolndom. When they declared themselves for the Union without conditions, they declared themselves slaves. They invited Lincoln to do with them as he liked, and Lincoln has but done it. If he does even more, they will stand even more.

The citizens of the Confederate States have abundant reason to felicitate themselves that they listened not to Lincoln as he swore to support the Constitution which he was elected to dishonor. They did well to put no trust in promises which were made but to bind them until escape should be impossible. In the light of the experience of the Border State Congressmen, as developed in their statement, it is now clearly seen that it would have been nothing short of ruin itself to put the least confidence in any promise which Lincoln might have made, and which it was in his power to falsify. He was to be dealt with only at arm's length and sword in hand. We have escaped his snares; we will disappoint his aims."

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.—The inability of Governor Vance to command the attendance of the Executive Council, for the accomplishment of most important purposes, recalls the memory of the subjoined paragraphs, in the message of Governor Swain to the Legislature in 1834. The subsequent construction of railroads, from the capital to various sections of the State, has remedied to some extent the evils anticipated from the remote residences of Councillors from the seat of government and from each other, so far as mere punctuality of attendance is concerned. In all other respects the suggestions have lost no force or significance by the lapse of time:

"The death of James Grant, Esq., late Comptroller of Public Accounts, has deprived the State of the services of a faithful and vigilant officer. This event occurred at too late a period to admit of my assembling the Executive Council, with a view to a temporary appointment, and the office is therefore vacant. The duties of the Comptroller have devolved upon the Treasury Department, at the busiest season of the year, and it is desirable that this vacancy shall be supplied at as early a day as practicable.

"Perhaps a fairer occasion may never be presented for suggesting that the practice which has prevailed of late years of selecting Councillors from remote sections of the State, is a virtual infraction of the Constitution. For a long period subsequent to the establishment of our government, the members of the Council were chosen from the immediate vicinity of the Governor. He was thus enabled, almost without expense to the public, and without any delay, to consult his constitutional advisers on all subjects of importance. Even applications for pardon, in capital cases, were universally submitted to this body, which was in fact as well as in name a branch of the Executive Department. The inconvenience of this innovation may at no distant day operate injuriously. If the late Comptroller had died a few weeks earlier, it would have been impossible to have supplied his place in time for the settlement which the sheriffs are required to complete by the first of October in each year. So nearly has this portion of executive power been annihilated by modern practice, that those who are presumed to exercise it, have not been convened at any period during my administration."

A FORGERY.—We recently copied from the Richmond Dispatch what purported to be a letter to Lincoln's Secretary of State, Seward, from his nephew, Wm. H. Vanpelt, said to have been captured by our troops near Charlestown, Va., in which Seward's system of falsification, and his policy as to the press, making it claim a victory in every fight, and stick to the claim, were applauded. Northern papers now pronounce the letter a forgery, declaring that Seward has no such nephew.

We think that the Dispatch owes it to itself and to the cause of truth to expose the author of this shameful forgery. We are getting to be quite as reckless of truth as the yankees themselves, and none have ever been known to be more so. Let us have somebody punished for such things, and a check may possibly be put to the practice.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, RICHMOND, Oct. 31, 1862.

MESSRS. Editors:—It is much easier to get into Richmond than to get out. Old Job could not have been the man he was if he had visited Richmond. By the time the old man would have gotten through with all the officers and departments necessary about his furlough or passport, I think he would have indulged a few oaths if he did not become belligerent. But I must say that all the officials in the several departments are disposed to accommodate and will do the best they can for every one if approached intelligently and respectfully, so far as my experience goes.

The C. S. Surgeon General, I am informed, dislikes the action of Congress in classifying the Hospitals according to States. It is very desirable that the sick and wounded of each State be kept separate as far as possible. All the States sent abundant supplies to their sick and showed great attention to them last year, but since then I learn that North Carolina and Georgia alone have kept up these duties. Our noble old State has provided for her troops in the way of clothing, pay, bounty and other things, better than any other. There may be some 3,000 sick and wounded about the city now and in quarters near the city. The sick here in many places need potatoes (Irish are best) and all kinds of vegetables and fresh meats and clothing. Anything that will not be damaged by a few days delay will be forwarded by Dr. Warren at Raleigh, if left to his care—or it would be better to send direct by some one coming through—Dr. Warren would furnish transportation. Clothing had better be sent in bundles and other articles in bags, as much as possible. The person bringing them must hire them carried from one train to another at Weldon, Petersburg and here again from Railroad to Hospital or wherever they are to go. The Railroad authorities are very careless and no one should leave to them the entire management of transportation; but attend to it himself all the time.

Gen. Bragg is here. An officer of a Tennessee Reg't, a native of N. C., who was at the battle of Perryville, says our victory there was decisive. The yankees were driven clear off the field and we fell back the next day to save our immense stores that might be endangered and to unite with Smith who had gone to another place where the battle was expected instead of Perryville.

The cost of living and all necessaries here is enormous. For instance, hotel charges are, breakfast $1 50, dinner $2, supper $1, lodging $1 50, with fuel, soap and whiskey extra. There are cheaper houses but it is not prudent to stop at these, unless they are properly recommended, as crime and robbery are very common.

I leave to-morrow for the army of the Potomac.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the officers of the 44th N. C. Troops, convened at Camp French, near Petersburg, Oct'r 25th, 1862, Col. T. J. Singeltary was appointed Chairman and Lieut. J. C. Montgomery requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman appointed Lieut. Col. T. L. Hargrove, Captains Townsend and Brown, to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting. At an adjourned meeting the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we have learned with deep pain and regret of the death of Capt. BAKER W. MABREY:

Resolved, That knowing his excellence as a brave, gallant and chivalrous officer—always attentive to his command and prompt in the discharge of his duties—and his worth as a man of whole soul, high-toned morality, uniform uprightness of character and courtesy of manner, we deeply deplore his untimely end.

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to this dispensation of an all wise Providence, by which our army has lost a brave and valuable officer and our country a good and patriotic citizen, we truly and sincerely sympathize with the friends and family of Capt. Mabrey in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and cause the same to be published in the State Journal, Tarborough Southerner and Fayetteville Observer.

T. C. SINGELTARY, Ch'n.
J. C. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 1, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through the Observer, to return my thanks to the "Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association," for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars placed in my hands for the benefit of sick and wounded North Carolinians in this city. I have been enabled to relieve the necessities of some and hope when our troops here are allowed a Hospital to themselves (as provided in a late act of Congress) that those most in need may be aided promptly. Very respectfully,

W. L. LEDBETTER,
Ass't Surgeon Gen'l Hospital No. 9.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, Nov. 3, 1862.—Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please insert in the next copy of the Observer the following names of the deceased that have died in our company: In the Hospital at Fort Fisher, 5th May 1862, W. H. Davis. In same Hospital, 12th June, Jas. Smith. At Fort Fisher, 25th May, G. W. Johnson. Sept. 1st, G. W. Hammons. Oct. 8th, James Haffie. In the Hospital at Camp Wyatt, Oct 31st, James Blackburn. His last words were "good bye, boys, I am gone." All members of the Bladen Artillery, and all residents of Bladen county, N. C., all true, faithful and patriotic soldiers. J. G. T.

Casualties, 49th N. C. T., Sharpsburg, Sept. 17.

Company A, Lieut Fleming—Killed: Lieut Flemming: Privates G Watkins, M Jordon, J Coggins. Wounded. Corp'l Whisnant; Privates D Street, and J Beaty, since dead, S Melton, leg broken, J Watkins, J L Walker, slight.

B, Lieut Oldham—Wounded: Private A J Riggsbey.

C, Lieut Krider—Wounded: Serg't Giesler, slight; Private W B Galimore, very severe.

D, Lieut Barret—Killed: Private H Wallis. Wounded: Sergt's Fry, slight, A S McIntosh, Privates K M McDonald, and R J McDonald, since dead, N B Caddell, M S McDonald, A Currie, McD Cox, all slight.

E, Capt A D Moore—Wounded: Capt Moore, and Corp'l Woodsides, slight; Privates A L Jenkins, H S Gibson, F S Freeland, B M Cruies.

F, Capt Davis—Killed: Serg't L M Neel. Wounded: Lieut J G Potts, arm broken, Corp'ls J L Weeks, S H Elliott; Privates W P Alexander, D G Bonnett, J Crenshaw, R Porter, Jas Harris, E M Walker.

G, Lieut Fulton—Killed: Lieuts Fulton, Harrington, Serg't Goforth; Private W P Waters. Wounded: Serg't Horan, slight, Corp'ls J B Davis, T J McGill, Privates Wm Goforth, very severe, J G Weir, M Allen, and Thos Serviss, severe, J L Riddle, slight, S O McSwain, S Noggle, T Howell, Wm Cobb.

H, Capt Petty—Killed: Color Serg't T L Bryson; Privates W A Ratchford, J J Hovis. Wounded: Lieut W A Rankin, slight; Privates W W Stroup, J A Pisce, E Rhyne, M Cook, W C Beatty.

I, Lieut Connor—Wounded: Lieut Sherril, Corp'l Moss; Privates Jas Karwell, S N Lawrence, M Dannen, Wm Caldwell, J P Seiser.

K, Lieut Damron—Killed: Privates H Stegner, E Simpson. Wounded: Corp'ls Shell, D C Beam; Privates G W Towry, J C Wray, P C Hoyl.

The Regiment went into action with 18 officers and 273 enlisted men.

Recapitulation: Killed, 15; wounded, 61. Total 76.

C. A. DURHAM, Adj't.

The Fever.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 4.—There are eight new cases of fever reported for yesterday and five interments in the Cemetery.

The number of new cases is decidedly small, but the deaths now are very sudden, and the proportion of interments to new cases is almost certain to continue large until the close of the epidemic. This morning felt more like frost than any yet; still we doubt if it actually froze.—*Journal.*

THE YANKEE DEBT.—Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter contradicting a statement made in Boston that the debt of the U. S. Government had reached $2,000,000,000. He says that it is $610,000,000—bad enough "compared with what we have to show for the expenditure." He adds that it is now increasing at the rate of $1,250,000 per day.

Eight yankee prisoners, recently captured on Chisholm's Island, arrived in the city yesterday, and were sent to jail. Their names are as follows:

Capt. E. P. Hudson, Capt. P. F. Franks, Serg't J. Saxe, Privates Gilbert Smith, Thos. Johnson, Frank Long, John Lawler, Abbott Peak.

Chas. Mercury, 3d inst.

A SECRET DOCUMENT DISCLOSED.

Memorandum of a Conversation between President Lincoln and the Representatives from the Border States.

The Louisville Democrat publishes, and the Northern papers copy, the following memorandum of a conversation between Lincoln and the Representatives of the Border States on the subject of emancipation, about the time that measure was before Congress. The Louisville Democrat says it has had a manuscript copy of it for some time, and discloses it only to show how completely Lincoln has changed his opinion and yielded to the radicals of his party:

Memoradum of Conversation.

"Dear Sir:—I called, at the request of the President, to ask you to come to the White House to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and bring such of your colleagues as are in town."

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

Yesterday, on my return from church, I found Mr. Postmaster General Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended and verbally communicated the President's invitation; and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with the delegates of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, in explanation of his message of the 6th inst.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed time, and after some little delay were admitted to an audience. * *

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore inferred that the import of the message had been misunderstood, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represented, and he had resolved he would talk with us and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion.

The President then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts, that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other states as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints; on the one side a certain class complained if the slave was not protected by the army; persons were frequently found, who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves induced to abscond and protected within our lines. These complaints were numerous, loud and deep; were a serious annoyance to him, and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the government in the States we represented; strengthened the hopes of the Confederates that at some day the border States would unite with them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion if this resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim nor had this government any right to coerce them for that purpose; that such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood that he did not expect us then to be prepared to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty and the interests of our constituents required of us. * * *

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his scheme of emancipation.

The President replied he thought there could not be.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the government or by indirection, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened, and he thought before they would consent to consider this proposition, they would require to be informed on these points.

The President replied that "unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear, either for her institutions or her interests on the points referred to."

Mr. Crisfield immediately added—Mr. President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland, they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than, I fear, without it, they will be inclined to do.

The President—That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time. And, again intimating, as he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greeley faction" was impending, he said he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time—not at all if it could be avoided. * * * * * *

In reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti-slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong, and should continue to think so, but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, too, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it the North as well as the South was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist and does legally exist. He thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering inducements to give it up.

After some conversation, on the current war news, we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Crisfield, and we certify that the substance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES.
J. J. CRITTENDEN.
March 10, 1862 R. MALLORY.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Boonesville, Md., 4th Oct., Capt. John Howard, of Wilson, N. C., 2d Reg't. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Sharpsburg, but died of pneumonia, in the 29th year of his age.

In this Town, yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness, Sergeant Henry D Huske, Co. A 5th N. C. Troops. Sergeant Huske served as a private in the Independent Company of this place during its Peninsular campaign last year, and at the expiration of the 1st Regiment's term of service, became a Sergeant in Capt. Robinson's company of Col. McRae's 5th Reg't. With that gallant regiment he shared in the battle of "Seven Pines" and other conflicts near Richmond, escaping the dangers of battle only to die by disease.

At Lynchburg, Va., 5th ult., Edmond T. Newsom, from Union county, in the 22d year of his age, of Co. D, 37th Reg't.

In Petersburg, 2nd Oct., of typhoid fever, Sergeant Daniel G. Beckwith, of Wake county, in the 22d year of his age, of Co. D, 26th Reg't.

At Upperville, Va., 17th September, Lieut. D. A. Blank, Co. K, 38th N. C. Troops, of a wound received in the battle of Manassas, on the 30th August, aged 24 years, 3 months and 16 days.

WAR NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—There is nothing in the latest advices from our army on the Potomac to indicate that a general engagement is near at hand. Indeed, we are more disposed to believe, notwithstanding the brag and bluster of the Abolition press, that the enemy has not crossed the river in force at any point, and is in no condition to advance through a country already desolated by the presence of contending armies. Passengers by the Central train last evening report that a brisk skirmish took place on Sunday morning between a small body of our troops and a reconnoitering party of the enemy, which resulted in the rout of the latter and the capture of eighty prisoners.—*Whig.*

The Kanawha Valley Given Up.—It is reported that our forces at Charleston, under General Echols, had been forced to retreat to prevent their being cut off, and that the Kanawha Valley, including the Salt Works, was again in possession of the enemy. This report is confirmed by the following extract from a letter, dated Lewisburg, October 30, published in the Lynchburg Republican:

"We are just advised that our army at Kanawha have had to retreat via Cotton Hill and Fayette C. H. The enemy are reported 15,000 strong fifteen miles below Charleston, several thousand at Bulltown or Summerville, and some 4,000 making up through Logan."

Latest from the Kanawha Valley.—GILES C. H., Nov. 2.—The enemy have not pursued Gen. Echols's command further than Montgomery's Ferry. The army is perfectly safe, and in a good position.

Brilliant Cavalry Exploit.—Information was received yesterday that a detachment of the 13th Virginia Cavalry, on Friday last, attacked one of the enemy's railroad trains, near Manassas Junction, destroyed it, and captured 96 prisoners.

Rich'd Whig, 3d.

A Yankee Camp Surprised and Captured.—RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—A dispatch has been received here from Gen. T. J. Jackson, stating that Gen. Stuart with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, surprised the camp of Col. Bayard, near Leesburg, on Sunday last, took seventy-one prisoners and the entire encampment.

The dispatch also states that the enemy are concentrating in large force in Loudoun county.—*Enquirer.*

Movements in Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, Nov. 3.—Northern despatches of the 26th ult., published in the Memphis Bulletin, say:

Gen. Bragg is marching rapidly on Nashville, and Negley's force at that point is deemed in a critical condition, but that the destruction of Nashville will precede its surrender. Buell is making a detour in Tennessee via Bardstown, Kentucky.

From Nashville.—CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 31.—It is stated by several gentlemen who left Murfreesboro' on the 29th that Breckinridge had given Gen. Negley two days in which to remove the women and children from Nashville. At the expiration of this period, Nashville is to be surrendered or shelled and burned. Gen. John Morgan is said to be on the North and Forrest on the South of Nashville. Breckinridge is at Lavergne. Morgan has about thirteen pieces of artillery. Breckinridge and Forrest have about 60 pieces of artillery.

Several ladies have left Nashville. The Yankees did not even inspect their baggage. Permits to leave were readily granted by the Abolition authorities.

From Florida.—A private letter from Tallahassee, Oct. 24th, says: "Our intercourse with Augusta is completely cut off. Since the affair at St. John's Bluff, the enemy has been up the river, burned Dr. May's house and destroyed his grove; burned the houses of Mr. Coles and Mr. Lumpkins, and carried off Governor Moseley's negroes.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Blockaders.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 4.—We learn by a gentleman just from Masonborough Sound, that early this morning the blockaders commenced firing on a large English brig, supposed to be engaged in running the blockade. The brig was run ashore off Masonborough. At about 8 o'clock, the blockaders commenced firing on the State Salt Works. As we go to press the firing is plainly heard in town. We do not know the damage the brig has sustained. She had not been taken possession of when our informant left. We will endeavor to get the facts by to-morrow.—*Journal.*

Destructive fire in Augusta.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 5.—A most destructive fire occurred here last night, destroying Stovall's warehouse and shades, six thousand bales of cotton, some produce, &c. The loss is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

Slaughter of Prisoners.—In the New York Times of the 31st, we find a tale of horror, that presents us with an atrocity to be avenged. The following is the statement:

"On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. McNeil. Porter's guerrillas had, some days previously, carried off one Andrew Allsman, from Palmyra, and Gen. McNeil promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released, and Gen. McNeil executed his threat."

The statement above is from the enemy. It stands in the nature of a confession, or rather we should say of a boast. Names and dates and figures and places are given with a particularity which challenges denial. We take it from no obscure source, but from one of the leading organs of the ruling party, in the city of New York. We feel constrained, therefore, to accept the statement as probably true.

Those ten good men that were foully murdered by a coward ruffian who calls himself General, demand to be avenged. Their blood cries out to us from the very ground which drank it. And if the simple charge of taking a citizen from his home and carrying him off, and refusing to restore him justifies such retaliation as our enemies have adjudged, how many of their own soldiers they have exposed to death by the arrest and imprisonment of our citizens, let the old capitol prison in Washington in part testify. At the last delivery, the number released for exchange, and after long confinement in most cases, was we believe 140. At the rate of ten sacrifices for each captive, a regiment and a half of Lincoln's captured soldiers would have been slaughtered for these alone! Such is the example which the enemy practically demands of us to imitate!

We doubt not it will be made the subject of a proper demand; and painful as is the duty, yet the past assures us that President Davis, with combined wisdom and firmness, will meet the case with such retaliation as it shall require, both to avenge the slain and to protect our citizens.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

DIED,

In Cumberland county, O

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

The Examiner of the 6th has a pretty full synopsis of news in the New York Herald of the 4th inst. It says:

The news we get from Europe, through the Northern papers, is highly interesting. The British Secretary of War had made a speech on affairs in America, which produced a great sensation in political circles. The war, he said, which was now going on in the United States, and the blockade of the Southern States which prevented the cotton from coming to that country, would before long come to an end. That was a subject on which many different opinions were and had been entertained. The government of that country was placed in the position of having to choose between two opposite courses, viz: recognition of the Southern States on the one hand, and sympathy or alliance with the States of the federal section of the Union on the other. *Well the government avoided both those extremes.* They had consistently and strenuously pursued a middle course of strict neutrality, and had abstained from giving direct or indirect countenance or assistance to either of the belligerent parties. [Hear, hear.] It had been said that great complaints had been made by the government at Washington that the government of England had not maintained this strict neutrality, because it had recognized the South as a belligerent power, and it had been said that by recognizing the South as a belligerent power we had departed from a strict line of neutrality. Now he, [Sir G. C. Lewis] could not but think that if any impartial person reflected on the course of this unhappy contest he would come to the conclusion that no word of the English language would apply with greater aptitude to the Southern States than the word "belligerent." Here parties had combined for the purpose of carrying on a war, and when they looked to the number of armed men they had raised, when they looked to the large armies they had brought into the field, to the ability of the generals by whom those armies were commanded, and to the pertinacity with which the contest on their part had been waged, it could not surely be denied that they deserved the name of "belligerents," in deference to the manner in which they had carried on the war against the U. S. Everybody who read the accounts in the newspapers of what was doing in America could see that although there was a war there between these two contending powers, it was a war which was as yet undecided—a war which was waged, on the part of the Northern States, for the purpose of restoring the States to the condition of the Union they were in before the war began; and on the part of the Southern States, it was a war to establish their independence. But the war must be admitted to be undecided. Its battle-fields were still reeking with the blood of thousands of soldiers killed on both sides; and until the war had been decided on one side or the other, or until it had been decided so far in favor of the Southern States as to induce the Northern States to recognize their independence, or to prove to foreign States that the contest was exhausted, and that the Northern States were incapable of continuing the contest—until that moment arrived it could not be said, in accordance with the established doctrines of international law, that the independence of the Southern States had been established. [Hear, hear.] He believed it was the general opinion of the people of this country that the contest would issue in the establishment of the independence of the South. He himself did not express that opinion; he did not say that he dissented from that opinion, but that was the general opinion in this country.

At a dinner given to Viscount Palmerston to celebrate the inauguration of the Hartley institution the Earl of Hardwicke, returning thanks for the House of Lords, said he had been much interested, as he had no doubt all in that room had been, by the late exhibitions of one (Mr. Gladstone) of her Majesty's Ministers in the North [Hear.] He had read the speeches delivered by that right honorable gentleman with great attention, and he saw in them undoubtedly a very laudable desire to be extremely popular with the inhabitants of the towns. There was one expression used for which he thanked that right honorable gentleman. That expression was this: that Mr Jefferson Davis had made a nation. [Cheers.] All he would say with reference to that nation was, God speed them. [Cheers.] The question at issue was not that of slavery, but of the despotism of the North.

The Paris correspondents say that the American question was said to have formed an important part of the discussion at the last Ministerial Council at St. Cloud. M. de Persigny, it is reported, pressed the claims of the Southern States to recognition, and that the Emperor overruled the portion of the Ministry favorable to immediate recognition, by expressing his determination to await the 1st of January and the issue of President Lincoln's proclamation. M. de Persigny is the earnest friend of Mr. Slidell, who still continues to represent the interests of the Confederate States in Paris, and to urge the recognition as an independent nationality by every possible means.

The Frankfort Journal, a paper usually well posted in diplomatic affairs, asserts that a dispatch from Secretary Seward has been transmitted to the representatives of the U. S. in Europe, which they are instructed to communicate to the courts at which they are accredited. It is said to contain no less than thirty closely written pages, and commences by stating that the President has at no time received direct offers of mediation from any European government. *If such had been made they would have met with a "categorical refusal."*

The European papers contain a notice of a very remarkable speech of ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, delivered to a Southern secession club at Liverpool, England, on the causes and justifications of the South. Mr. Morehead, it appears, during the last week or so of Mr. Buchanan's administration, as a member of the Border States Peace Conference at Washington, and with some other Southern members of that body, had a very interesting conference or two with Mr. Seward and with Mr. Lincoln, concerning their proposed policy towards the Southern Confederacy which had then already been set up at Montgomery, Ala., under Jeff. Davis as Provisional President. It further appears, from Mr. Morehead's disclosures of these conferences, that Mr. Seward declared:—"If I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days (meaning after the 4th of March, 1861), I will give you my head for a football." Next, it seems that after a long conversation between Mr. Morehead and Mr. William C. Rives, of Virginia, with Mr. Lincoln, garnished with some of the President's most pointed anecdotes, he said to the gentleman from the Old Dominion—Mr. Rives—'Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter."

Two Confederate privateers are said to be in the Mediterranean cutting up the Yankee merchant marine. Capt. Semmes is said to command one, which strengthens the opinion that the Alabama and the 290 are *two* vessels, and not one vessel with two names.

Cotton Market.—LIVERPOOL, October 18.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 13,500 bales, including 6000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and closes nominal at one and a half penny to two pence decline under heavy arrivals from India. The sales on Friday were 1,000 bales, closing with a still declining tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	29d.	26d.
Mobile	28d	26d.
Uplands	27d.	25½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 278,000 bales, of which only 13,000 are American.

October 18—P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day were 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, and though rates are unchanged there is rather better feeling.

The Northern news is scant. The Herald reports skirmishing with Lee's men, and says McClellan has defeated the extreme left of our army, and driven our forces beyond Snicker's Gap, which position is now held by the forces of McClellan. Snicker's is the first of three Gaps in the Blue Ridge, about forty miles from Harper's Ferry, and is on the direct route from Leesburg to Winchester. The possession of Snicker's Gap, the Herald argues, is one important step towards preventing our army from coming East of the Blue Ridge, and will force Gen. Lee to retreat to save his communication being cut off.

The most interesting news is an account of further exploits of the steamer Alabama (290) in which Capt. Raphael Semmes has been doing so much destruction to the merchant marine of the North. From intelligence received by the brig Baron de Castine at Boston, it appears that she captured no less than seven vessels within a few weeks past, and destroyed them all except two, which Capt. Semmes released upon the masters' giving bonds, one of them—the ship Tonawanda, in eight thousand dollars, and the other the brig Baron de Castine in six thousand, payable to the President of the Confederate States after peace is established. The last appearance of the Alabama was in latitude thirty-nine north, longtitude sixty-nine west, off the Capes of the Delaware, and directly in the track of the California steamers.

The Herald gives a list of 22 Yankee vessels captured by the 290.

HEADQUARTERS 52d REGIMENT N. C. M.,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Oct. 27th 1862.

ORDER ——

THE Commanders of Companies in this Regiment will parade with their respective commands in front of the Court House, in Lillington, on 19th day of Nov. next, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. for Review, Drill and Inspection. The Commissioned Officers and Orderly Sergeants will meet at the same place and hour on the two preceding days for Drill, &c.

J. A. SPEARS,
75-3tpd] Col. Comd'g 52d Reg't N. C. M.

To the Ladies of Cumberland & Robeson.

THE men of my Company, now serving their country in the swamps of Eastern North Carolina, are suffering greatly for want of shoes, clothing and blankets. I need make no other appeal to the patriotic men and women of Cumberland and Robeson than a simple statement of this fact. They will, I am sure, see to it promptly that their noble defenders are properly equipped against the rigors of approaching winter.

I will be in Fayetteville for the next ten days, and all contributions may be left with me at the store of Col. C. E. Leete. I will see to their proper destination.

J. A. McDONALD,
Capt. Co. D, 51st N. C. T.
Nov'r 5, 1862. 75tf

To the Citizens of Harnett.

IN View of the suffering in our Army for want of Blankets, Shoes, Socks, and other clothing, you have seen the order of Gov Vance to the Colonels of Militia, directing a canvass of each District by its Captain for the collection and purchase of the articles needed. You have read his appeal in behalf of the brave and shivering soldier. I need add nothing by way of appeal to you. Your sympathies are alive and active: No Blockade can fetter them. A noble opportunity is offered of aiding our cause and adding to the comfort of those who in summer's heat and winter's cold have stood as a wall of rock about our country. The canvass is going on. Your Captains will receive such articles as you may wish to give or sell for the use of the Army. Let us have what shoes, leather or blankets, you can possibly do without. Every family can easily spare their carpets and will be paid sufficient to replace any of these articles when the Blockade is over. We have every incentive to prompt action in this matter, and in future years the recollection of this duty generously performed, will sparkle as a gem amid the shaded memories of the past.

Very respectfully,
J. A. SPEARS, State Agent.
Oct. 27, 1862. 73-

BLANKETS.

HAVING been detached to collect Blankets for the Cumberland Plough Boys, I will receive and carry on any that may be left at the Store of Mr. C. E Leete in Fayetteville, or with Mr. Love Culbrath at Blockersville

I will be in Fayetteville on Monday, 10th inst., and will return to camp by the 20th

R. McKINNON.
Nov'r 4, 1862. 2t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE second term of the Fayetteville Female High School will commence 1st January and close 31st of March.

Circulars can be obtained at the Book Store.

T. C. HOOPER.
Nov. 8. 74-i4w

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,
Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.
Oct. 31, 1862 74*19tpd

House and Lot for sale or rent.

THE subscribers offer for sale or rent, a HOUSE and LOT in Laurinburgh, containing 8 acres, with a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses. Persons wishing to purchase will address or call on J. D. McLaurin, who will take pleasure in showing them around.

N. A. CURRIE.
J. A. CURRIE.
Nov'r 1, 1862. 75-6tpd

Mineral Lands for Sale.

I HAVE an interest of one-third in a tract of 500 ACRES on the waters of Deep River, on which have been discovered a salt mine and pure saltpetre, and an oil of good quality for greasing leather, well worthy geological investigation. JOHN MORISON.
Carthage, Nov. 4. 75-4t
Standard copy.

For Hire till 1st Jan'y.

A GIRL, 14 years old, a good NURSE and HOUSE SERVANT. Also, a woman with five children, which I will dispose of to any person who will keep them for the lowest price.

The woman is a good cook, washer and ironer and strictly honest. All the above negroes are clothed and shod for the winter. A. C. SMITH.
Apply to J. W. LETT.
Nov. 6, 1862. 75-3t

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair Apply to J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE

IN Capt. McNeill's Cavalry Co. Price $2,000. Address "W. B." at Averasboro', Harnett Co., N. C.
Oct. 29. 74t4tpd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 16, 1862 68tf

THE CURRENCY AND THE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Government is compelled to have large sums of money to carry on the operations of the war. To raise these funds there are but three resources; taxation, loans, and the use of its own credit by the issue of notes.

Taxation cannot, of course, be looked to in the present state of things, save for a very limited sum. We cannot attempt much more by taxation than to pay the interest on our obligations. This is very essential, however, for in no other way can we maintain a fair credit.

For the effecting of loans our sphere of operations is limited. We are shut out from the world, and forced to rely entirely upon our own citizens.

The issue of Treasury notes to the extent consistent with a healthy currency, is a most eligible expedient, because it is, in effect, a loan without interest. But this resource should be confined within the above limits, for if the currency become bloated or redundant, depreciation is the necessary result.

It seems to be assumed for granted that the creation of means by the issue of Treasury Notes has reached its legitimate limits as above explained. We do not undertake to say whether this be so or not. That result, however, is of course inevitable, unless the only remaining source—that of loans—can be made available. Although the government has abstained from cotton speculations, and thus retained from the circulation the vast issue of notes which that purchase would have required, yet it has been constrained to issue large sums for its legitimate operations.

The sole question to be considered, seems to be, how can the Government best effect loans? And in considering this question it is to be remembered that the loans are all to be obtained of our own citizens.

Some propose that the bonds of the Confederacy shall be sold in the market for what they will bring—whether fifty cents in the dollar or less—and that the proceeds be applied to reducing the present circulation, and defraying the expenses of the war. It seems to us that such a course would necessarily result in the destruction of the credit of the government, including that of the circulation already issued.

The Government would be at the mercy of speculating stock-jobbers; and the opinion would soon obtain that a loan effected at so enormous a loss, and in consequence, to so enormous an amount, would and could never be paid. Hence the government issues would soon sink to a nominal value.

While, then, it would relieve the currency of mere plethora, to call in some of the circulation by this means, the very means itself would stab the credit of the residue, instead of restoring and confirming it.

It did seem reasonable that the privilege of funding Confederate Treasury notes in bonds bearing eight per cent interest, which was an essential part of the policy under which they were issued, would have served to prevent plethora. So soon as the circulation should become in excess, an easy and advantageous relief would be found in funding. This has been the case to a considerable extent; but not equal to the necessity.

The cause of this is to be sought in the backwardness of the people to invest in government securities. The evil lies *there:* and until it is corrected, the financial dilemma must continue and will increase. It is in vain to invest this expedient, and that expedient, for effecting government loans on fair terms, unless the people, on whom alone we can rely, are willing to take them and will take them on fair terms. No stay to depreciation of public credit will be interposed by adding depreciated bonds to depreciated notes. They will but drag each other down. No better proposal could be made the people for an investment which would be both safe and advantageous, than that which is already offered. To make the terms more favorable in appearance, would be to destroy the promise of fulfillment, and make the bond worthless. No prudent man would therefore desire it. A great bargain in name, and a great bargain in fact, are very different things.

It seems to us that the remedy for our present strait, consists in making an earnest and universal appeal to the patriotism of the people. They must be instructed and interested in the subject. They must be aroused to action.

When Louis Napoleon asked for a national loan at the hands of the people of France, it touched the hearts of his people, and enlisted their enthusiasm; and their offerings poured in, far in excess of the call.

We have a cause dearer far to us than any that ever moved Napoleon and his people. Our citizens, too, are eminently patriotic. They have displayed an ardor and a unanimity in defence of their country, that have marked them among the noblest communities of the earth.

Our material interests, too, are all involved in the success of our struggle. Plunderings by the army of the enemy and confiscation by their authorities, have doomed us all to utter penury if we are conquered. Our people are too wise not to see that it is better to contribute a part to their own government than to lose it all by the enemy.

Let, then, the appeal be made. Let the people be told that the Government wants money. That it wants it to keep the circulation from depreciation. That it wants it to feed and clothe and equip the brave men who are fighting for their country. Let the people be told that unless they will subscribe of their money to the public loan, that very money will have to be added to by new issues, and the whole will sink in value. Let them be told that this process must continue while the war continues, and can only end in universal loss and Confederate bankruptcy and perhaps in our national overthrow.

Let them be appealed to as patriots and as men of sense, to come up to their country's interest and their own, by subscribing to its loan. Let not the smallest loans be rejected; but let us, as Louis Napoleon did, give all a chance to take stock in the government they love and desire to help. If necessary, let agents go abroad among the people, and meet them at their gatherings, and make known the necessity and receive their reponses.

It might be well to publish the names of the subscribers; it would be a roll of honor. It might be well to divide the amount required, among the several States; it would produce a generous emulation.

We do not believe such an appeal would be in vain. We believe it would arouse the enthusiasm and stimulate the liberality of the people. We believe that they would respond as never France did—so transcendant would be their liberality.

True Patriotism.—The Sumpter (S. C.) Watchman, says:

Our venerable and aged citizens Mrs. Leah McFadden (90 years old in March) has sent us 23 shirts and a number of socks, *domestic manufacture*, for the soldiers from Sumter District who are most destitute in the army of Gen. Lee. Mrs. McFadden has one hundred and sixty descendants and twenty-five grandsons in the war. Can blooming beauty or vigorous manhood beat that? All honor to the noble old matron!

The Roll of Honor.—By joint resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, the Governor is authorized to prepare a book in which shall be placed the name, regiment and residence of every soldier from that State who has died in the service of his country during the present war.

The Fever.—The white interments yesterday were 3. The number of colored interments was probably greater than that of whites; we are positively informed of three by a person who saw the coffins. No doubt the number was much greater.

The whole number of new cases yesterday was 5, which shows a decided falling off.

Mr. George Baker, connected with Mr. Lawton, undertaker, after having labored untiringly since the commencement of this epidemic, assisting in the interment of others, died this morning of yellow fever.—*Wilmington Journal, 5th.*

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6.—The number of new cases reported yesterday was 9. There was but one interment in the Cemetery.

The weather to day is soft and rainy. Just the weather in which the disease would like to spread and if the report to-morrow does not show a large accession of new cases, it will simply be because of the small food upon which the contagion has got to feed. There is not one person in fifty of those now in town who has not had the disease. Some are now perfectly well, as an instance, the present writer; some are convalescent, as is the case with some of our hands. Some are still sick, very sick, but improving. Still some others, and their name is legion, lie beneath the cold earth of the Cemetery. Sometimes whole families appear to have been swept away. Two doors west of our office stands the handsome brick dwelling of B. Baxter, Esq. Within two weeks the whole white family, consisting of himself and his niece, Mrs. Ann Powers, were called away, and *that* home was closed and desolate. Just round the corner, on Second street, below Princess, within fifty yards of where we now sit, is the residence of Dr. McRee. *That* is, indeed, a house of mourning. Our venerable and respected fellow-citizen, the Doctor, has lost the venerated partner of his life. G. J. McRee, Esq., has lost a revered mother, a beloved wife, a daughter, just blooming into glorious womanhood, and a son, a noble, intelligent and manly youth. Surely, this is enough for one house, and yet this and the case we have cited before are not solitary instances. They are our nearest neighbors, almost, and are not isolated cases, although certainly among the most painful class.—*Journal.*

Rockingham Superior Court.—There was but one cause tried that attracted much interest, viz: State vs. Harney G. Taylor, removed from Stokes. The defendant was accused of the crime of arson, and put on trial for his life; but after a most thorough investigation of the cause, was triumphantly acquitted. The circumstances of his arrest were briefly these: In October, 1861, a mill house in the county of Stokes belonging to Joel Hawkins, was consumed by fire Mr. Taylor was, at the time, the miller. Mr. Hawkins suspected his miller of the burning, procured his arrest and confinement in prison until Stokes Superior Court; when Taylor moved his trial to Rockingham. Hon. Thos. Settle, Hon. J. T. Morehead and A. H. Joyce, Esq., appeared for the prosecution. The defence was entrusted to Hon J. A. Gilmer, and Messrs. Joseph Masten and Wm. L. Scott.

The evidence relied upon by the prosecution was entirely circumstantial. The Judge's charge was clear and impartial; the jury was out all Thursday night, and until after the meeting of the Court on Friday morning, when they returned a verdict of not guilty; whereupon the Judge informed them that, in his opinion, their verdict was a just one and in accordance with the law and the evidence.—*Greensboro' Patriot, 6th.*

The Right Stamp.—In the midst of the spirit of extortion and avarice in the land, it is refreshing to meet with a man or woman now-a-days who rises above this spirit, and "lives to let live." There are a few such to be found. They remind one of the oases in the desert.

We learn that our old friend Harrison Parker, of Red Mountain district, Orange county, who is a tanner, has never yet sold sole leather for more than 50 cts. per pound, or upper leather for more than $4 per side. He does not make leather, however, for the speculators, but for his neighbors and friends. Such men can be relied upon when the pinch comes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Col. W. L. DeRosset.—We are happy to state that this gallant young officer whose death it became our duty to announce in "most appropriate prose" some few weeks ago, has so far recovered from his very severe wounds as to have returned to his home, which, in consequence of the epidemic in Wilmington, is now in Hillsboro'.

We received a note from him yesterday evening on business, written, we were glad to see, with a steady hand, in which he says: "I am pleased to report my general health good and my wound improving slowly."—*Ral. State Journal.*

The Late Accident on the R. & G. R. R.—We understand that President Hawkins of that road has taken steps to bring to justice the Engineer Hinton, whose criminality led to the late terrible accident on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. If he can be found he will most assuredly be tried for his life.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

The Comfort Cloak.—A Substitute for Overcoats and Blankets for Our Army.—I see that great complaint is made of the want of clothing for our army. Allow me to suggest a cheap and *warm* substitute for a blanket and overcoat, and which can be made by any country matron.

Take a sufficient quantity of common cotton shirting, dye it brown with the black walnut, cut it and make it in the form of a large loose cloak, *without sleeves*, leaving slits for the arms; wad it with cotton batting, in thin layers like a quilt, fix an oil cloth cape to it, reaching down to the waist, fasten it with a belt around the waist, the throat and breast part to be fastened with strings—and you have the most complete cloak and blanket a soldier ever slept in, and much lighter than the woolen coat.

The writer of this used one an entire winter, in the Northern part of Iowa, where the cold is intense, and he can assure you he never was more comfortably clad.

The object of the oil cloth cape is to protect the garment as well as the arms from the rain. The collar should be made wide so as to cover the ears and neck when raised.

All the old woolen stockings, carperts, blankets, &c., should be gathered up, well washed and pulled to pieces, spun into cloth, and made up into pantaloons and jackets.

All the old shoes and boots should be repaired and sent to the companies in the field.

Let the ladies in each city, county, town or neighborhood, make up garments for their companies and send them forward by a trusty agent. We have no time to lose—winter is upon us and our boys are shivering.—*Richm'd Enquirer.*

Three Cheers for Butler County.—An esteemed friend gives us some interesting instances of female patriotism in the county of Butler, Alabama, which we know all our readers will receive with applause.

The first is that of Miss A. Dunham, who, finding she could not buy shoes, with her own hands tanned skins, and made shoes, for her mother, three brothers, decrepit father and herself.

The other is that of Miss E. Fickling, a girl of nine years of age, who spun a most beautiful article of fine cotton sewing thread, upon a common spinning wheel. We have been favored with an examination of the thread, and pronounce it as beautiful an article as we ever beheld.—*Mail.*

WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—The following extracts are from a letter received by a gentleman in Fayetteville:—

"TARBOROUGH, Nov'r 4, 1862.

"I will take advantage of a spare half hour and endeavor to give you a brief account of the position and movements of our forces here in a little skirmish that came off on Sunday.

"Our forces were at three points, forming the angles of a triangle. Col. Radcliffe, who has command of all the forces, was at a point four miles from Plymouth with his own regiment (59th,) the 17th under command of Lieut. Col. Lamb, three cavalry companies and Capt. Moore's Light Battery. Col. Burgwyn was at Old Ford, near Washington, with only four or five companies of his regiment; the others were at Williamston under command of Lieut. Col. Lane.

"On Sunday morning the enemy made advances from Washington, with a force so much superior to Col Burgwyn's that he concluded to fall back, which he did in good order, having frequent skirmishes with the advance guard of the enemy; at the same time he despatched a courier to Col Radcliffe for reinforcements. Col. R. received the news about noon and hurried off with all possible speed with his entire force, and marching a distance of twenty miles, joined Col. Burgwyn just at night at Rawl's Mill, a distance of five miles from Williamston, on the road leading from Washington to that place. Col. B. had made a successful stand there by taking advantage of the position and by throwing up some entrenchments, and held the enemy, numbering about 2500, in check some three or four hours until nightfall closed the scene. There was some random shooting by the artillery on both sides after the reinforcements came up, but it amounted to nothing. Col. Burgwyn's few companies were all who were engaged in the fight, and they all did well

"Col. Radcliffe thought it inexpedient to hold that position with a view of renewing the engagement in the morning, for fear that the enemy might land troops at Williamston (then in his rear) from gunboats; he therefore ordered a retreat, and fell back with the entire force to a place called Spring Green, about ten miles this side of Williamston and with many natural advantages as a stronghold; but the retreat was kept up yesterday.

"I went off as soon as I heard the news, thinking to join the regiment at Spring Green and be ready for an attack on the enemy at Williamston to-day, but I met the entire force about ten miles from here. Col. Faison's regiment (56th) came down yesterday; also one light battery, which will, I hope, arrest the retreat.

"Soon after our forces came through Williamston on Sunday night on their retreat, the enemy did land a considerable force at that place sure enough.

"The expedition was commenced on too small a scale in such an extensive field, and having the enemy around us at so many different points.

"The Old North State seems destined to be overlooked and trodden under foot."

The Raleigh Standard of Friday accounts for these active movements by stating that "three companies of the 26th N. C. Reg't had been sent down below Hamilton or Williamston as other forces had been sent to other points, to enable our people to remove their negroes and other moveable property from beyond the enemy's lines. Many were availing themselves of this arrangement, and were removing large numbers of blacks. The yankees hearing of this, determined to prevent it, if possible, and hence moved a force in the direction of Hamilton or Williamston."

The yankees, the Standard learned, had landed on Wednesday at Palmyra, Halifax county, only 25 or 30 miles from Weldon, where Gen. Pettigrew was said to command, with a good force. The yankees were reported to have destroyed Hamilton, Martin county.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7.—All sorts of rumors came with the trains yesterday evening from the East and North. A battle was expected yesterday, near Tarboro', and our force is represented as sufficient to meet that of the yankees.

All was quiet in the neighborhood of Kinston From Weldon we are assured that the yankees were at Scotland Neck on Tuesday morning. This is from refugees direct from that quarter. They say the enemy first made their appearance in 8 transports, and that they have now, or rather on Tuesday, 18,000 men with artillery and cavalry.

We understand a telegram was received in this city yesterday, stating that the yankees had advanced to within 27 miles of Weldon. It seems almost certain that an attack on Weldon is the object of the whole Eastern movement, and we rather think the raid on Tarboro' is a mere feint.

The losses of the 26th N. C. Troops have been exaggerated. Three only were killed and twenty wounded.

We hear of considerable movements of our troops, but deem it imprudent to publish them. We think Weldon will cost the Yankees a few months fight and many a life, and *then* they won't have it.—*State Journal.*

From the N. C. Coast.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—All day yesterday the town resounded with the reports of heavy guns, which did not cease until sundown. These guns were fired from two blockaders at a barque hoisting English colors;—the barque was run ashore. The firing commenced abreast of the Salt Works at Fowler's point. The blockaders fired many shot and shell at the barque, a number of which passing over, fell in the vicinity of the State Salt Works, but did little or no injury to the works, all hands from which retired to Mr. Beasley's about a mile off.

By night the barque was completely destroyed. It is said that at night the blockaders sent out a party to finish the work of destruction. Some 21 of the party who landed on the beach, were unable to make their way back to their vessels, and were made prisoners by the Scotland Neck Cavalry. There are among the prisoners three commissioned officers. The officers and crew of the barque made their escape, and got safe to shore, but were able to save nothing whatever.

This morning, when the fog lifted, Col. Lamb let drive at the blockaders with his long ranges, hitting one of them and causing both to keep away to a respectable distance.

The barque, in addition to salt, had some guns and gun carriages, dry goods, medicines, clothing, boots and shoes, etc.—*Journal.*

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6.—The exact number of yankee prisoners captured night before last on the beach near Masonboro' was 23. They are now at Fort Fisher.—*Journal.*

From the Army of the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 7.—The operations of the army beyond Winchester are reported to be of an active character, the results of which may be developed at an early moment. From accounts brought down last evening from Staunton, the enemy was pushing towards Front Royal, and it was reported that severe fighting was progressing during the day near that place. We understand that Gen. Jackson has command of our forces in that section, and if this report is true, we can safely confide the issue to his tried and trusty valor. The enemy is beyond doubt making a desperate effort to penetrate the interior on both sides of the Blue Ridge, regain their old position, command the passes, and if possible cut off our army from communication with the capital. Vigorous measures are now being prosecuted to foil the enemy in these attempts. Our Generals are alive to every exigency, and if adequately supported—of which we cannot doubt—will be prepared successfully to meet them.—*Enquirer.*

Bombardment of Tampa Bay.—AUGUSTA, November 6.—The Savannah Republican of this morning learns through private letters that the Abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out.

Movements of the Enemy in West Tennessee.—MOBILE, Nov. 6.—A despatch to the Advertiser dated Holly Springs, 5th, says: The enemy have advanced in force to Lagrange, Tennessee, and are reported advancing on this place. Jackson's cavalry had a skirmish to-day, at Lamar. It is probable that the enemy will give us battle, as they are about to make strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi by a land force, under General McClernand. He will be supported on land by Gen. Grant—in the river by a gunboat flotilla. The prospect of recognition is hurrying them up.

Surprise of a Yankee Camp.—Dreadful Railroad Accident.—CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 5.—Col E. Roddy surprised a Yankee camp of 600, at Cherokee, on the 2d inst. and killed 3. Our loss was 1 killed and 2 missing. The enemy fled to Corinth.

A dreadful accident occurred on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad last night, caused by the breaking of the axle of one of the cars. 17 soldiers were killed and about 50 wounded.

Military Movements.—As the matter is no longer a secret, there can be no impropriety in our stating, that the admirable division of Gen'l Longstreet is now en route for Petersburg, and will be here in a day or two. This division has achieved a reputation in this war for fighting qualities, of which, even the veterans of Napoleon would have been proud. They come with well filled ranks, and all the men, we hear, are in splendid condition for a trial of strength with the enemy, should an opportunity offer. They leave the army of the Potomac, only because there are more men up there that General Lee well knows what to do with, and the withdrawal of General Longstreet's division does not at all endanger the cause should McClellan advance in that direction.
Pet. Express.

Dreadful Calamity—JACKSON, November, 5. Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, a large amount of powder, stored in a building used as a cartridge factory, exploded with a fearful concussion. Of the occupants of the building—boys, girls and young ladies—not one escaped. In the confusion and excitement prevailing, it is impossible to learn the number certainly. It is not less than thirty, and may far overreach that number. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Atlanta Market.—Early on Monday morning a government agent relieved all the commission houses of what shoes they had on hand, agreeing to pay reasonable prices for the same. All the flour in the market was taken in the same way. All the osnaburgs that he could find for sale at 60 cents were bought; and then a second canvass of the city was made, and all that was held at 62½ was also taken. There is but little osnaburgs now in market, and what is here is held at, and some is selling at 65 cents; 4-4 sheeting 62½, and 7-8 shirtings 55. No flour in market. Nails scarce and high. Salt is dull; one lot sold yesterday at 55 cents per pound.—*Confederacy, 6th.*

Tall Prices.—We saw a big, barefoot negro at the First Market yesterday, asking $2 a pound for butter, and $1 per dozen for eggs. Upon being remonstrated with, he distended his wide mouth, displayed his ivory, and with chilling *sang froid* replied, "Massa! does you see dem bare feet—it will take $12 to buy a pair of shoes to put on 'em." A dealer in leather near by, acknowledged the suitableness of the response, and immediately vamosed.—*Petersburg Express.*

The New York "Times" contains the following telegraphic news from Washington:

A Republican Elect on Trick.—Prominent Republicans here declare that three New York regiments, paroled by the enemy at Harper's Ferry, and afterwards sent to the Northwest to fight the Indians, are now on their way from Chicago to New York State, if not already arrived there, where, in return for such transportation to their homes, they are to vote the radical ticket. It is said that they will be instrumental in carrying two doubtful congressional districts.

The pastoral letter adopted by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its recent triennial convention at New York, was read in most of the Episcopal churches in Baltimore, and many secessionists left the churches in disgust during the reading of it. Many others, who anticipated that it would be read, absented themselves from public worship. Rev. Dr. Hawks, rector of Christ church, did not read it at all. He had an overflowing congregation. The affair causes much excitement in religious circles.

A Good Day's Work.—The Legislature of Alabama, on Saturday, passed a bill appropriating two millions of dollars for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers from that State. This measure will relieve the hearts of the brave Alabama soldiers, who are now enduring the hardships of camp life, and give them the assurance that their families shall be cared for in their absence.—*Charleston Courier.*

A letter from New York in the Baltimore American says: "A striking evidence of the unfavorable influence of the war on real estate in this city was afforded yesterday morning at an auction sale. The celebrated Townsend (sarsaparilla) mansion, in the Fifth Avenue, which was built some seven years ago at a cost of $212,000, was knocked down to A. T. Stewart, the dry goods millionaire, for $126,611. The property was sold to satisfy mortgages, amounting to $53,112. The sale was attended by many of the real estate dealers.

The Board of Councilmen in New York city have passed an ordinance authorising the issue of shinplasters to the amount of three million dollars.

The amount of money to be paid into the United States treasury for exemption from military duty by the Quakers of Indiana, it is said, will amount to $253,000.

To the Magistrates of Cumberland County.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland county are requested to meet on Thursday next, the 13th instant, at 11 A. M., at the Court House, for the transaction of important public business.

DAVID McNEILL, Chairman.
Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-2t

Corn Wanted.

COTTON YARN will be given in exchange, or CASH, delivered in Fayetteville or at the Beaver Creek Factory. JOHN H. HALL,
Pres't B. C. M. Co.
Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-i6w

Wanted.

TWO good second-hand Saddles, Bridle and Martingale, for which the highest market value will be paid in cash, if presented immediately to JOHN H. HALL.
Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-2t

OATS! OATS!!

50 BUSHELS, for sale next door to the Shemwell House, by W. B. SHEMWELL.
Nov'r 6, 1862. 75i2t

WANTED.

2,500 BUSHELS WHEAT,
1,500 " CORN.

Persons having the above articles to sell will receive the highest Cash price by calling on Mr. M. Thomason, at the Merchant Mills, Fayetteville, or on the subscriber at his old stand on Market Square.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Nov. 5, 1862. 75tf

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

50 BBLS. MOLASSES, superior quality.
22 hhds. SUGAR, " "
Just received, for sale by D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 3, 1862. 75-4tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—Our information from the seat of war in our own State is very meagre, consisting almost exclusively of vague reports by refugees flying to the up country from the approach of the ruthless enemy. The reader will find what we have of this species of news in another column and along with it a letter received in this town from an officer who borrowed a horse with which to hasten *to* the scene of danger. Of later date than that we have a statement which we consider reliable, that on Thursday morning last Col. Burgwyn's Reg't, the 26th, (late Gov Vance's,) advanced upon the enemy near Palmyra, Halifax county, attacked and routed them, killing five. Our informant states that the part of this regiment which was engaged with the enemy on Sunday behaved splendidly, as they evidently did again on Thursday.

We have expected every day to have letters from that section, but suppose that opportunities and conveniences of writing are few in the midst of the stirring movements of troops and constant expectation of an engagement with the enemy.

Gov. Vance returned to Raleigh on Friday evening.

The Northern Elections—Overthrow of the Fanatics!—Northern papers of the 5th and 6th, received in Richmond, bring the important news of a great political revolution, in the triumph of the Conservatives (Democrats and Whigs,) and defeat of the fanatical abolitionists in New York, New Jersey, and probably Illinois. The most important of the year's elections is that in New York, where, at the last general election, the Black Republicans had a majority of 107,000. Now they are beaten about 25,000, the probable majority of Seymour, Dem., for Governor. His majority in the city is stated at 31,000, overcoming 17,000 Republican majority at the last election. For the next Congress, (after 4th March next,) the Conservatives are admitted to have elected 19, against 12 Republicans. They have all the Congressmen in the lower districts and along the Hudson river. Where they have not carried the other districts they have largely reduced the Republican majority. Among those elected from the city are Fernando Wood and his brother Benj'n, Jas Brooks, Editor of the Express, and Erastus Corning. The whole Conservative ticket of State officers is elected.

In New Jersey, Parker, Dem., is elected Governor, and 4 Democrats and 1 Republican to Congress.

In Illinois, 6 Democrats and 5 Republicans are elected to Congress, 2 doubtful.

In Massachusetts, Gov. Andrew, Rep., is re-elected by about 25,000 majority, and 9 Republicans to 1 Democrat for Congress. In Michigan, the Republican State Ticket is elected by 5,000. From Missouri, the returns are imperfect. Wisconsin is hotly contested; Milwaukie county gives a Democratic majority of 4,700, but both parties claim the District.

These elections, which seem to have passed off peaceably, fix the complexion of the next House of Representatives as *decidedly hostile to Lincoln and his Abolition party*.

What effect this may have upon the war, is matter of grave doubt. The Conservatives everywhere proclaimed their determination to prosecute the war with more vigor than heretofore. Yet their opponents openly charged that they were traitors who designed to make peace by surrendering the South. In the face of this charge they have triumphed. Will they fulfill their pledge, or verify the prediction of their opponents? We cannot tell. Let us throw together a few items which appear to have a bearing upon that point

First, a remark of the Governor-elect in a speech at Brooklyn before the election:—

"Mr. Seymour said that he is in favor of prosecuting the war to the utmost limits of justice, and that he will never consent to the division of these states on any contingency. (Applause.)"

Next, on the night of the election, Mr. Brooks, Editor of the Express, just elected to Congress from one of the city districts, addressed a meeting at Mozart Hall. He proclaimed himself "an old line Whig," and used the following remarkable language:—

"Gentlemen, I foresee questions of awful magnitude upon which, if living, I shall be called to act as a member of Congress and I tremble over the responsibility. With God's blessing, I hope to satisfy you all, and what is more important, to discharge my duty, and fearlessly, too, to the country and the whole country, without prejudice or passion. [Cheers.] I hope to take part in restoring once more the now rent and bleeding Union; but while vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, in that vindication *I see no reason why brother should long or imbrue his hands in the blood of brother, and thus cadhesitate prolong a fratricidal war.* [Loud, long and tremendous cheering—and when Mr. Brooks retired, the audience crying "Go on, go on."]

The N. Y. Herald says:—

"The one great paramount idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against our corrupt and reckless abolition faction, which has undertaken to ruin or ruin the nation, is the secret of the astonishing results of these elections. Such is the meaning of these astounding manifestations from our loyal States and from this imperial city, the head and front and main reliance of the Government in the prosecution of this great war for the Union. They do not mean that the war shall be ended in an ignominious and ruinous peace, involving a division of the Union into two independent confederacies, but the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and for nothing else.

"But how is this new Congress to reach the legislation of the General Government in session for any practical good? Under the regular course of things the present Congress, which lasts till the 4th of March next, will pass all the legislative measures for the support and direction of the Executive Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. The new Congress, unless specially convened by the President, does not meet till December, 1863, and in the interval we must have the rebellion crushed; for such is the voice of these late elections. How, then, is our new House of Representatives, fresh from the people, to give its counsels to the President in their behalf? We know of no better method than *an informal meeting of the members of the new Congress, after the fashion of the late Aztona conference of the Governors of our loyal States.*"

"The State of New York has given the finish ng blow to our radical Abolitionists at the ballot-boxes. They must now be removed into the background. Their overthrow will revive the hopes of the Union men of the South, and, with the dispersion of the rebel army of Virginia, we may now expect a general Southern reaction in favor of the Union, which will speedily end this rebellion."

Never was mortal man more mistaken than Bennett. The South can never have a "hope" connected with a renewed union with the infamous savages who make war upon us as no civilized people under the sun ever made war before. The "rebel army of Virginia" is not dispersed, and no more likely to be than the Union is likely to be restored.

But the Herald goes on to recommend an informal meeting of the newly elected Congress to be held in New York before the meeting of the existing Congress on the 1st of December next, that "they may agree upon a series of declarations and recommendations of general policy" to aid the President in framing his message and in reconstructing his Cabinet! This is truly a bold revolutionary project. It is nothing less than a proposal substantially to supersede the present Congress, and to dictate to the President what shall be his policy and who his advisers. Will such a meeting be allowed?

Here are a few more evidences of Northern feeling. The Times gives the following as an extract from a speech of a supporter of Seymour:

"I am going to Washington, and when I reach there I will go to the President. I will tell him that without we have a change of measures, so help me God, we will have a change of men."

Hear another prominent Seymourite:—

"If we elect Seymour, we intend to have this cursed war stopped instantly, whether Lincoln agrees to it or not, and if we carry the next House of Representatives we will have it stopped there on the 4th of March next at Washington, whether the President calls it together or not. This infamous war on our South-ra brethren shall come to an end."

Of Lincoln's proclamation the World says:—

"We repeat our statement that the proclamation is a virtual confession of inability to conquer the South by fighting. It is a disgraceful acknowledgment of military weakness made by an administration that has wielded for two years the navy, open port, superior wealth and mechanical skill to cripple the military resources of the South—and finds itself overmatched! There is not a more humiliating spectacle in history than this exhibition of moral abjectness."

☞ Several communications at hand this morning are reluctantly but unavoidably postponed.

SHOT FOR DESERTION.—The papers give an account of two deserters being shot at Petersburg. One of them was stated to belong to the 44th N. C. Reg't, but we are glad to learn that he was not from this State, but had several times hired himself as a substitute and then deserted. Finally he became a substitute in the 44th, from which also he attempted to desert. He was then detected, tried and shot.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—It is with great pleasure that we publish the following resolutions of the Stockholders of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, at a called meeting held in this place on Saturday last:—

"Resolved, That the Rockfish Company accepts and will abide by the terms prescribed by the Exemption Act of the Confederate Congress, and will so regulate the prices of its manufactured goods as to bring the profits within the per cent. upon the cost of manufacture prescribed by the said act.

"Resolved, That this Company propose to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments generally in North Carolina to meet by Delegates in Convention at Greensborough on Wednesday the 3d day of December next, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of giving the desired effect to the provision of the Exemption Act, by securing to the consumers the goods at reasonable prices.

"Resolved, That in the mean time the officers of this Company be instructed so to dispose of their goods as to get them into the hands of the consumers, and to prevent their being made the object of speculation, by requiring from purchasers satisfactory guaranties that, when resold by the piece, they shall be sold at an advance not exceeding five cents per yard, which is to include the cost of transportation.

"Resolved, That preference shall always be given to purchasers who are citizens of this State."

The Directors of this Company had previously come a resolution of substantially the same import, but circumstances unnecessary to be stated delayed its being carried into effect until this meeting of the stockholders. It is hoped that the provision adopted for giving consumers the benefit of the great reduction of price that now takes place, may prove effectual. It will be the people's own fault if it be otherwise, for surely every county and town and neighborhood can provide a dealer who will be satisfied with the ample profit proposed upon each article of the goods.

Whether other manufacturing companies in the State and in the Confederacy have or will come to the same conclusion, we know not. We can only hope that they will. Much anxious thought bestowed upon the subject has satisfied us that the law is a reasonable one, which it will be good policy in the long run to conform to. It is true that substitutes could probably be obtained for the operatives who are liable to conscription, or that factories might be worked to a great extent without such operatives, whereby larger profits might be made. But the objections attaching to such a course are not lightly to be regarded by men who have an interest in maintaining the supremacy of the Laws of the land. The present prices of almost all species of manufactures and other necessaries, from the product of the hand-loom to that of the factory and the salt pan, are altogether too high, such as reasonable, God-fearing men and patriots should not desire. These prices, as we have heretofore said, have been forced up without the active aid, and as we know, against the wishes of some at least, of the manufacturers themselves.

It is worthy of remark, that the profit allowed by the exemption act is likely to prove ample to satisfy any reasonable man—we may confidently assert that it will be ten fold the miserable pittance of earnings for a series of years before the war, and we think it will prove equal to the average profit since the war. Those who indulge in abuse of the manufacturers for present large profits, forget the many years of sickly life which manufactories passed through before the war, and which continued for a third of the period since the war began. Taking the whole nineteen months since war broke out, we apprehend that no larger profits were made by manufacturers than the exemption law will allow in the next nineteen months, should the war unfortunately last so long, and should the yankees not capture the Factories.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY will meet on Monday next. We shall endeavor, as usual, to give our readers early information of its proceedings, interesting and important as they will undoubtedly be.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court for this county is in session this week—Judge Bailey presiding. It is a year since a Term of this Court has been held, and we therefore suppose that there is more to do than could be accomplished in four weeks instead of one.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the article on Currency and Finances, from the Richmond Enquirer.

We may remark, in connection therewith, that considerable sales of Confederate Bonds of the denominations of $1000 and $500 have been made here recently. They are lodged for sale at the Bank of Fayetteville, and we direct the attention of capitalists to them as not only a good investment but as a means of sustaining the Confederacy.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 1st Monday of December.

Ex-Gov. Morehead has presented $500 to the Soldiers' Relief Society of Greensborough, to be applied to the purposes for which the Society was organized.

THE FATE OF THE NEGROES AT THE NORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express wonders what is to become of the numerous contrabands in Washington and its vicinity this winter? Will the poor wretches be permitted to starve or freeze to death, he asks, or will the government provide for them? And he adds—

"Their present condition even before cold weather has set in, is miserable and abject in the extreme. What it is likely to be a couple of months hence, it is not difficult to imagine. Hundreds of them have had already quite enough of liberty and abolition philanthropy. They would gladly return now to their masters or mistresses, but they have no power to do so, and, indeed, are not permitted any opportunity to carry such desire into effect. This morning a stout negro, rigged up in cast-off army clothing, came to a door where I was standing, and entreated to be given a "job,"—anything by which he could earn a meal's victuals. I found he was from Fredericksburg, having belonged to a well known lady of that town. Berry (the negro) had for several years "hired his time" from his mistress, and was getting along very well as a carter. In an evil hour he determined to turn "contraband," and come to Washington, bringing a hundred dollars in silver—his savings. This is now all gone, and Jerry himself, sadly out at elbows and toes, humbly begs a little employment at sawing wood to postpone starvation. He is very anxious to go home; but, according to his own statement, is not allowed to do so. He may not among the philanthropic abolitionists, but cannot be permitted to "return to slavery." This is one instance out of many which have fallen under my observation, and of thousands which undoubtedly exist in this city."

We recently heard of an incident nearer home that shows the love of the yankees for the negro. Quite a party of them stole a boat and went off to one of the blockading fleet lying below Wilmington. They were seen to mount the sides of the blockader. A day or two afterwards their bodies were washed ashore on the sound. The supposition is, for nothing positive is known, that the yankees turned them adrift because of their coming from where the yellow fever was prevailing. It is said that there were fifteen of them.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.—This war is full of sad instances of brother arrayed against brother in deadly strife. A letter from Harper's Ferry, published in the Northern papers, states one instance which we copy for the purpose of saying, that we think the writer is mistaken as to the nativity (if he means the nativity) of the brothers. They are, we think, natives of a Northern State, though for part of their lives residents of North Carolina. The following is the extract to which we allude:—

"I refer to Gen Gibbon's Brigade, which from 4,000 has been reduced to little more than 800 effective men. One regiment lost 47 per cent. of its numbers in the single battle of Antietam; and the others have a nearly similar story to tell. The brigade is composed of Wisconsin and Indiana troops. It is a curious circumstance that its commander (a North Carolinian) was actually engaged part of the day in fighting his own brother, who was in command of a Confederate Battery, and who is alleged to have avowed his determination to capture his loyal brother at all sacrifices. He has not yet succeeded."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Nov'r 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: This is rather a hard place, but a darkey got very mad when I said it was a one-horse town. There is one very bad custom here which will injure the reputation of the town abroad. The barkeeper pours out your drink himself (a very small one too) for which a half dollar is charged. Every good citizen must feel indignant that the ancient privilege of every freeman to measure his own drink has been violated.

I find the hospitals here in better condition and the sick are better attended to than any I have seen yet. The number of sick and wounded soldiers here is not now so large as formerly. Many of them are North Carolinians, but they need nothing except perhaps clothing. They get furloughs to go home generally as soon as they are able to travel, and they can get clothes then more conveniently at home. The ladies of the town have formed an Association and take it by turns to attend the cooking and superintend the hospitals. They do a great deal for the sick and send them nourishments. Many a poor soldier will remember the kindness of the ladies of Charlottesville with heart-felt gratitude. The hospitals are comfortable and well ventilated. The Surgeon in charge is Dr. Cabell of the University, an excellent, kind and accommodating man, I think. Dr. Warren sent a lot of medicines and hospital stores with me, which I left in Richmond, where there is certainly great need for them.

I visited the University burying ground yesterday, where there are some 600 soldiers' graves. I saw the names of many North Carolinians. Friends, brothers and strangers, from every part of the Confederacy, they stood shoulder to shoulder in a common cause while living, and now lie side by side in death, an everlasting monument of their devotion to each other and to their country! Let the invader know as he advances, that we are united for weal or woe, and will share together one destiny—a glorious victory or die a glorious death.

The University of Virginia is near this place. There are only some 40 students this session. There have been over 600 in times past. The buildings, I think, are badly constructed and arranged. The dormitories are all one story and have a useless display of round-top windows and prison-like apartments. Huge pillars and almost endless lines of colonnade encircle the campus, which must have originated from a very imperfect conception of beauty, convenience and economy in architecture. There is a very large building which is a centre for the others, (Headquarters, *a la Militaire,*) containing the College Library, Commencement Hall, &c., which resembles a large depot and engine house combined, if I can compare it to any structure. View it from any side you please, it seems to set backwards. There are a great many buildings scattered irregularly around among the hills and valleys. The University was established by the Legislature of Virginia in 1819 and went into operation in 1825. Mr. Jefferson did more than any one else in establishing and sustaining the College. Students take such studies as they choose here. It would require six or seven years to graduate in all the Departments, with good preparation at the start. Very few students remain longer than two or three years. Out of 600 students a year there are not 20 graduates. Certificates of completing particular departments are given, but no regular Diploma for graduation unless all is completed. I do not think the students study as hard here as at Chapel Hill, and there is not so much attention given to the Societies. The College Library has some 30,000 volumes and the Societies have no libraries, I believe. Not more than half the students belong to the Societies. There is no regular Chaplain or system of religious instruction. The students and faculty employ some Minister for a term of two years, and take them alternately from the four orthordox denominations. There is not that sociability, intermixing and competition that exist at Chapel Hill. This has a large and abler Faculty than any other Southern College and is better supplied with all the departments, necessaries, appliances, &c. A young man can find no better opportunities of a thorough education than is afforded here, if he chooses to use them; but there is very little constraint to study. The college and all its fixtures up to this time have cost, (Dr Maupin says) about $60,000. The University at Chapel Hill is better arranged and in a much prettier place, but has not so handsome a President as the University of Virginia.

I visited Monticello to day, the former residence of President Jefferson. It is about three miles off, on the top of a high hill, and commands a beautiful view. It is a plain brick structure with two or three porticos and wings, and it seems that Mr Jefferson intended everything about there for use as well as ornament. The estate once embracing thousands of acres now numbers only 200, and belonged to Capt. U. K. Levy of the U. S. Army, but will now go the Confederacy under the Sequestration Act, as Levy left us and took the oath of allegiance to the Northern Government. He died in New York last April. The place and buildings are in a very dilapidated condition. An old miserly looking individual occupies the house and shows people round with as much indifference as a lazy hog would eat a ear of corn. He charges half a dollar for this interesting proceeding. The family burial ground is some 300 yards from the house, and a plain granite block marks the last resting place of the great Jefferson. This magnificent edifice, once the centre of splendor and greatness, is now tumbling to ruins, a mournful emblem of the disruption of that Government the "sage of Monticello" had labored so long to establish.

The crop in this vicinity I learn is not an average one, and it is thought there will not be much to spare from home consumption.

It is evident the army is falling back from Winchester, and I will be more apt to meet most of the N. C. Regiments by changing my route by Culpeper C. H. I could tell you of some important movements soon to be effected by our troops, but by the terms of my passport I am not allowed to make such facts public unless by consent of commanding officers of Army Corps.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Mrs D McLaurin $5; Mrs J M Rose $5; Miss M J McKenzie $2; Master Jimmie Banks $1; Mrs Calvin McMillan $1; Mrs Joseph J Toler 50 cts; Mrs E D King $2; Girls Soldiers' Aid Society of Asheboro $2 50; Mrs Colton and Mrs Blount of Asheboro' $5 00.

Mrs M E Pemberton 12 carpet blankets; Mrs Alex R Smith 1 carpet and 1 piano cover; Mrs W T Rhodes 1 blanket and 8 prs socks; Mrs M A Fuller, 6 prs woolen pantaloons and 1 doz prs socks; Miss Flora McAlister 2 blankets, 6 hand'fs and a lot of soap; Mrs Matthews 8 carpet blankets; Mrs Sherwood 1 pr woolen socks; Mrs Elizabeth Steel 1 blanket; Mrs Dr Foulkes 60 prs socks; Mrs J M Rose 1 carpet; Mrs J D Williams 5 carpet blankets; Mr James Kyle 6 packages carpet binding; Mr Wm McIntyre 20 pieces carpet binding; Mrs Leete 4 blankets and 2 carpet blankets; Mrs C P Robinson 2 lined blankets and 8 prs socks; Mrs O Fuller 6 carpet blankets; Mrs Janet Ray 1 woolen counterpane and lot of herbs; B I carpet; Mrs T S Lutterloh 12 prs socks. Also an officer in the 66th Reg't gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a handsome oil cloth cape from Mrs A A McKethan.

In response to the calls of the Captains of several of our companies the Association has forwarded to them a large number of Blankets and Socks, as well as several bales of Clothing to the Hospitals; but as every step in the work of relieving the wants of our Soldiers serves to reveal new scenes of destitution, we trust that our generous friends will not weary in well-doing but press forward with renewed zeal as the urgent necessities of our defenders increase with the inclemency of the season.

While confident of the presence of a few, we still miss many faces at our meetings whose co-operation would do much to forward our work; and while we are so nobly sustained by the liberality of many, we trust that *not one* will relax in their personal exertions, but despite the severity of the season, persevere in the good work of mitigating the horrors of that season, to those who are exposed to its utmost rigor.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society acknowledges the receipt of a handsome donation of wool from Mrs. Agnes Sandford and two bundles of cotton yarn from Mr John Shaw.

We would state that we will be very glad to receive any donations of socks, as some have understood that we only desire wool or yarn.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday morning at Mr. A. W. Steel's residence on Haymount.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

My thanks are due for the following contributions:—To the Cumberland Hospital Association for 54 blankets and comfortables, 2 shirts, 18 prs socks and 2 neck comforts; to Mrs E J Hale for 50 pairs socks; to Hon J G Shepherd for 18 prs socks; to Mrs Dr Foulkes for 24 prs socks; to Mr Wm N Tillinghast for one comfortable; to Mr C B Mallett for 6 blankets; to Mrs Rob't Brady for 2 quilts; to Col Jno A Pemberton for 21 quilts and blankets; to Mrs Jno H Cook for 4 pairs socks; to Mrs E J Lilly for 12 carpets; to G Deming, Esq for 3 comfortables, and to W B Wright, Esq. for $5.

I feel under obligations to the citizens of Cumberland county for responding so promptly and liberally to a call made to supply the wants of my company. I am happy to state, that the necessities of my men are sufficiently supplied to render them comparatively comfortable during the approaching winter. And for this they are indebted to the generous and patriotic exertions of the ladies. I can only say, in again returning my thanks, that I hope and believe that their efforts will not relax until all the destitute soldiers from this county are as well provided for as are the members of my company.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY A. M. JOHNSON, QUARTERMASTER 54TH REG'T MILITIA.

Quewhiffle District—Miss Ann McNeill 1 pr socks; Mrs Jas Bland 1 quilt; Mrs Wm Thompson 1 blanket; Miss Margaret Priest 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers; Miss Eliza T Rone 1 blanket worth $2 50; Mrs W J Kelly 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Elizabeth Smith 1 pair socks; Miss Ann Smith 1 pr socks; Mrs Capt Graham 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Misses Flora and Margaret Martin 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks; Miss Ellen McLeod 2 pairs socks; Mrs T McRae 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Ann McRae 1 carpet blanket; Miss Sarah Campbell 1 blanket; Mrs Mary Campbell 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs J C Curry 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, sage and pepper; Mr J C Curry 1 pr socks; Miss E C Curry 3 prs socks; house servant of John Curry 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss C C Graham 1 pr socks; Mrs L Bethune 1 quilt; Mrs Flora Leslie 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Daniel McCaskill 2 prs socks; Mrs John A McKethan 1 blanket; Miss Sarah A Blue 1 blanket; Miss Kate Blue 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs M M K Blue 1 fatigue jacket; Miss S A T L Campbell 1 pr socks; Mr Angus Finlayson 1 side leather; Miss Mary McCall 1 pr socks; Miss Lilly McCall 2 prs socks; Mrs Mary A Priest 1 pr socks, 1 blanket; Miss Flora J Priest 3 prs socks; Miss Ann Ferguson 2 prs socks; Miss Mary B Ferguson 2 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt; Mrs John Ferguson 1 pr socks; Mrs Cornelius Priest 1 blanket; Mrs Duncan Priest 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Duncan Priest 1 side leather; Mrs Alex McNeill 1 blanket.

Rockfish District—Mrs Jno A Williams 4 blankets, 10 prs socks; Mrs Jas Jenkins 2 blankets.

Town District—Mrs Geo R Ferguson 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Col W McL McKay 5 carpet blankets; Mrs E J Hale 10 comforts, an excellent article, stuffed with cotton worthy of imitation.

Gray's Creek District—Wm Butler $5; Nathan Williamson $4, 1 pr socks; T D Tyson $1; Mrs J M Foy 2 comforts, 6 pairs socks; Mrs Eliza Devane 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs Jas Butler 1 counterpane, 1 pair socks; Mrs Mary Marsh 1 quilt, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks; Miss Amanda Butler 2 quilts, 6 pairs socks, 2 pairs gloves, 1 neck comfort; Master M L Marsh 1 lot bark and roots; Miss Emma Jackson 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs T W Devane 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jas Marsh 1 quilt; Mrs Catharine Marsh 1 shirt, 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Elizabeth Marsh 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Martha Marsh 1 pr socks.

Carver's Creek District—Mrs D D McBride 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs John Bowden 1 pair socks; Mrs Giles Ham 1 pr socks; Miss Mary M Parker 2 pr socks; Mrs Kader Parker 1 pr pants.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 10, 1862.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles as donations to my company: Mrs Constant Johnson 1 carpet blanket, 1 comfort; Mrs Elizabeth Taylor 1 comfort; Miss Laura Taylor 1 pr socks; Mrs Robert Johnson 1 carpet blanket; Mrs Laura Freeman 2 carpet blankets; Mrs Sarah J Moore 1 coat; Mr Wm H Haigh 1 carpet; Mr Wm Vink 1 Mexican blanket; Capt Jno A Pemberton, Lafayette Light Infantry, 13 overcoats; Henry McDonald 1 pr blankets; Henry C Johnson cash $10; Hector McMillan cotton cloth; A M Campbell pipes, envelopes and books.

P. N. ROBERTS,
Capt. Co. B, 56th Reg't.

SNOW.—There was a pretty heavy fall of snow here on Friday last—unusually early for this climate, we believe.

The first thought on awakening after a comfortable night's rest and seeing the flakes of snow falling fast, was of the poor soldiers, thousands of whom, doubtless, were exposed to the cold rain which preceded, and the snow, with scanty clothing, no tents, and in many cases we fear no blanket. How can any of us do too much for them? Their lives and our liberty are dependent upon prompt and efficient action of the people at home for their relief from exposure and suffering.

A NEW MANUFACTURE.—We have seen several pairs of socks made by Mrs. John A. Williams of this county, from cotton and cow-hair. They are soft and durable, are said to be warm and to possess the advantage of not wetting easily.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Byuum of Lincoln has been promoted to the Colonelcy of his (21) regiment, *vice* Col. Tew, killed at Sharpsburg. Maj. W. R. Cox of Wake county becomes Lieut. Col. The Standard does not name the new Major.

Lieut. Col Price of the 8th (Shaw's) Reg't has resigned, and Maj. George Williamson of Caswell fills the vacancy. Capt. J. W. Hinton of Pasquotank succeeds to the Majority.

By the way, in printing some promotions sent us by a correspondent in our last, the 54th regiment was intended instead of the 56th as printed. The 56th is Col. Faison's. The 54th Col. McDowell's.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Harnett county, Oct. 8th, Henry Spence, of Co. K, 3d Reg't, in the 31st year of his age.

On Tuesday last 4th inst., at Argyle, Cumberland County, Daniel Ray, a member of the Carolina Boys, 38th Reg't. He was in the battles around Richmond.

In Guilford county, Sept. 4th, Lieut. Jas. E. Ogburn, of Capt. Watlington's company, 53d Reg't, in the 20th year of his age.

At Woodstock, Va., Oct. 22d, Wm. McKinney, of Surry county, of wounds received at the battle of Sharpsburg, in the 24th year of his age. He was a member of Co. I, 21st Reg't.

In hospital at Camp French, near Petersburg, Va., on the 6th ult., of jaundice, Norfleet Dickerson, a native of Franklin, N. C., of the 44th Reg't, in the 27th year of his age.

The Fever.—WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—The number of interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery was seven, being an increase of six on the day before. This was no doubt owing to the unfavorable change of the weather, which was rainy and boisterous, and so continues growing chillier every moment.

The day before yesterday there were six colored interments. We have no doubt there was near about as many yesterday. The present weather will inevitably prove fatal to the colored people.

The number of new cases reported for yesterday was 3.

We have the authority of the best doctors—those longest familiar with the fever, for saying that persons cannot return here with safety until after the occurrence of *black frost*,—such frost as will form *ice*, and the actual formation of *ice within the limits of town*, will be the only satisfactory and conclusive test.

Nov. 8.—Last night our town was visited by a decided frost, ice having been freely formed on the surface of basins, tubs or buckets left out in piazzas or other exposed places, and this in all parts of town, both down near the river and up upon the hill.

The number of new cases reported as occurring yesterday was 9. The number of interments at the Cemetery was 4.

The following is our weekly statement for the week ending last night.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, Nov. 1st	7	5
Sunday, " 2d	8	5
Monday, " 3d	8	5
Tuesday, " 4th	5	3
Wednesday, " 5th	9	1
Thursday, " 6th	3	7
Friday, " 7th	9	4
Total	47	30

This statement includes all the *white* interments, but not the colored interments, which, during the last few weeks of the epidemic, has constituted a considerable proportion of the whole. At first, the number of deaths among colored people was almost nominal, but latterly the case has been different, and we feel convinced that the seven days just closed the number will be found almost, if not quite equal, to that of whites. Some days we know the colored interments exceeded the white interments.

Now that we have had frost, and that ice has been formed, we may regard the further spread of the disease as at an end.—*Journal Bulletin*

MARRIED,

At Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. NEWBERRY of this county, to Miss EMILY M. LUM.

In this county, on the 7th inst., by A. [illegible], Esq., Mr. WM. B. WARICK to Miss [illegible] GLISTER.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—RALEIGH, Nov'r 8.—The rumors of a fight below Tarborough, on Thursday, are untrue. From Weldon we learn that beyond the excitement naturally arising from anticipated danger, there is nothing stirring. The Yankees were reported at Palmyra, on the Roanoke, but it is said they have retired.

It is the opinion of some that the enemy is concentrating his force towards Williamston, and may attack some point on the line of the W. & W. road.—*State Jour.*

GOLDSBORO', Nov'r 7.—No fight. The enemy have retreated, it is said, towards Weldon.—*Ib.*

From the Virginia Army.—RICHMOND, Nov'r 8.—Intelligence from Winchester on yesterday states that our army still occupies important positions beyond that town, and that skirmishes were of frequent occurrence. On Thursday, a brisk affair occurred below Winchester resulting in the capture of 120 men and 6 wagons and teams.—*Enquirer*

RICHMOND, Nov'r 8.—We have intelligence of an engagement at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, in Clarke county. It seems that the enemy, whose main force is believed to have crossed the Potomac into Loudoun county, attempted to throw a large body of troops across the Shenandoah at the point designated with the supposed intention of moving up n Winchester. Castleman's Ferry is on the direct road from Leesburg to Winchester, and about 17 miles from the latter point and about 3 miles distant from Snickersville, Loudoun county, which is just at the foot of the Blue Ridge. A brigade of Gen A. P. Hill's division guarded the Ferry on the west side of the river, and the Federal forces approached from the eastern or Loudoun side. When the enemy came within range our pieces were opened on them, and a brisk artillery duel of an hour ensued which resulted in the complete repulse of the Yankees. Not a Confederate was injured, whilst the enemy's loss is known to have been about 40 killed and nearly 100 wounded. After the enemy retired, a flag of truce was sent in requesting permission to remove their wounded and bury their dead.

On the Upper Potomac all was quiet, the only Yankee forces known to be on the south side of the river is the garrison at Harper's Ferry.

There is a report that a portion of the cavalry of Gen. Stuart attacked a body of the enemy's cavalry in the neighborhood of Warrenton on Wednesday, killing 3, wounding some 15 or 16, and taking 7 or 8 prisoners, several horses, and a considerable number of swords, carbines, and pistols, which the enemy divested themselves of in their flight. They were retreating when the assault upon them was made, and such was the spirit with which it was made that utter rout was the consequence.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—There are reasons to believe that the enemy contemplates an early movement against Richmond from the southside. There are said to be 50,000 Yankees on the line of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad between Suffolk and the Blackwater river and a report reached here last evening that a large additional force was landing from transports at some point on the Roanoke river, with the design of marching upon Weldon and cutting off our railroad communication with the South. Without being prepared to say what importance should be attached to this rumor, we have reason to know that no movement from that quarter is likely to take the government unawares.—*Examiner.*

From Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—*Gen. Echols's Command.*—We learn that our forces under Gen. Echols, in the Kanawha Valley, have fallen back to the Falls, some distance above the town of Charleston. It is stated that this move of Gen. Echols was made upon the representations of a Yankee spy, who palmed himself off for a Federal officer. He entered the camp of Gen. Echols and surrendered himself up as a prisoner, stating to the General that a large Federal force was coming up in his rear by way of Nicholas Court House; and upon the statements of this man Gen E was induced to retire from his former position. It subsequently transpired that this party was a yankee spy, and was no doubt sent for the object which he so successfully effected. He is said to have had upon his person quite a number of Confederate bills, which was discovered in time to secure his arrest, and he is now in the hands of the military.—*Dispatch.*

Army Movements in Virginia.—P. W. A. writes from Richmond to the Savannah Republican:—

The opinion expressed in my first letter after the return of the army from Maryland, just six weeks ago, has been verified. Jackson has been left in the Valley with a force of about —— thousand men, whilst the remainder of the army under Longstreet has been ordered back to the Rappahannock, and is now on the march to that point, if it has not already arrived there. Gen. Lee is here, but will probably rejoin the army in a day or two. I am not informed as to the exact point which Jackson has been ordered to occupy, though it is believed he will eventually fall back towards Harrisonburg or Staunton, so as to be convenient to his supplies. At the latter place he would be in a few hours communication by railway with the forces sent in the direction of Culpeper Court House; whilst these last named forces, should they go into winter quarters between the Rapidan and Rappahannock, would also be in communication by railway with Gordonsville, Staunton, Richmond and Lynchburg.

Such of your readers as have accompanied me in this correspondence, are prepared, doubtless, for this new disposition of our forces. The entire district from the James river to the Potomac has been exhausted of most of its disposable supplies of provisions and forage, and if it had not been, the character of the roads is such during the winter and early spring as to render it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to subsist so large an army as Gen. Lee's by wagon transportation alone. In the absence of these supplies in the immediate vicinity, it became absolutely necessary for the army to retire to some point or points where it could avail itself of the railway lines. This it can easily do at Staunton and behind the Rappahannock. At each of these places there is also an abundant supply of wood and water.

A further advantage would result from this disposition of our forces. Should they be needed at Richmond, Petersburg, or on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, there would be two lines of railroad at our command—the one direct to Richmond and down the Atlantic coast, the other leading to Lynchburg and around to Petersburg, or directly on to Knoxville, Atlanta, Savannah and Charleston. Still another portion of the army will probably be sent to a different point, which, for the present, must be nameless.

The press and politicians of the United States have been clamorous for an advance of their army ever since the battle of Sharpsburg, and it is not improbable that McClellan, as soon as he hears of Lee's withdrawal, will order a forward movement, in the hope of silencing their clamor and purchasing a little cheap popularity. It is not probable, however, that he will advance far from the Potomac, or deceive anybody by so bald and transparent a manœuvre. He would be more profitably engaged if he were to turn his attention to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Winchester branch, of which some thirty miles of each have been completely destroyed by our forces. The iron, cross ties, bridges and station houses have all been burned, blown up, or otherwise rendered wholly useless.

FROM THE NORTH.

The latest New York Herald says that McClellan's "marvellous strategy" has cut off Gen Lee from Richmond! And slowly, but surely, McClellan is capturing the rebel capital.

Maj Gen. O M. Mitchell, the yankee astronomer, and General in command at Hilton Head, S. C., died on the 31st ult, at Beaufort, S. C., of yellow fever. He was a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in the same class with Gen Lee. Maj Gen. J B. Richardson, who was wounded in the battle of Antietam, died at Sharpsburg, Md., on the 3d inst. He was a native of Vermont, and was considered one of the best fighting Generals in the whole Yankee army. It was reported at Louisville on the 4th that Bragg's army was at Murfreesboro', Tenn., and that 1,500 Confederate cavalry were at Somerset, Ky. The U. S. steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on Tuesday from New Orleans, having on board the Rev. Messrs. Leacock, Goodrich, and Fulton, pastors of Episcopal churches in New Orleans, who were sent to New York for ref

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

CAVALRY CAMP, CLINTON, TENN., Oct., 28, 1862.

It is old fashioned I know to speak of things a month old, but there exist so many mistakes and misrepresentations about Gen. Bragg's campaign in the West, propagated in many instances by persons, who were absent from the field, I deem it not inappropriate to transmit to you the correct history of at least the portion of that campaign which fell under my personal observation. Nor is it a mean part which I shall recount. I shall speak of the achievements of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry brigade. After leaving Sequatchee Valley, our army marched in three columns into Kentucky. It concentered at Glasgow and rested a few days to recruit. Up to this point the march was triumphal. The Confederates were welcomed with open arms at every step. The route was lined with pleasant faces. Towns and villages overflowed with joy. The Southern army was everywhere hailed as the deliverer of Kentucky. Leaving Glasgow one morning amid the repeated cheering of the citizens, Gen. Bragg headed his column towards Green river, and pushed rapidly forward. The yankee army was now both in his front and rear. Buell was in motion from Bowling Green, behind the Confederates, and the strong redoubt of Woodsonville formed a barrier but a few miles in advance. The construction of these works had occupied several thousand yankees the whole summer. The line of entrenchments extended nearly a mile, flanked at either end by forts—the one a stockade, the other an earthwork. The redoubt faced southward, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, having Green River beyond. It no doubt being the object of Gen. Bragg to sweep this obstacle from his path, Gen. Chalmers went forward on Sunday (Sept. 14th) to commence the attack. He got his troops into position, and attempted to carry the works by storm. He had pushed the assault up to within sixty yards of the entrenchments, advancing his brave Mississippians over felled trees and uneven ground under a murderous fire of artillery and musketry, in splendid order. This brilliant charge was about to be crowned with success, when a new battery opened from a commanding position. The soldiers saw that the double odds were now made three fold, and a momentary confusion ensued. This being checked, the General brought off his command in good order. It was here that the lamented Col. Bullard fell, Sept. 16th. Our whole army came into position before the works. Gen. Hardee's corps took position in front, and, by a brilliant *coup de main* on the part of Gen. Polk, his command, at the proper time, occupied the heights in the rear of the fortifications. The latter corps did not gain their position until after nightfall, Tuesday evening. So the yankees, still deeming themselves secure, occupied the day, until four o'clock, in skirmishing with our sharpshooters, and shelling every copswood in range. Their artillery practice was excellent. Being on Gen. Chalmers' staff for the day, I was on all parts of the field, and had a good opportunity to judge of its accuracy. Our troops were so well covered that at no point were any of them visible.

Thus matters rested at nightfall. The firing ceased. All the left wing thought to-morrow would be a hard-fought day. Chalmers lay in the green wood with his Southerners as dogs resting upon their arms. Buckner was there, burning to avenge his shameful treatment. Duncan was there with his fiery brigade, and others too numerous to mention; but all known for some deed of daring. While we were in blissful ignorance of what to-morrow would bring forth, Gen. Polk was quietly disposing his troops and planting his batteries on the heights across Green river, so as to take the Yankee works in reverse. As soon as the enemy became acquainted with this decided measure, he became suddenly very tractable, and surrendered without firing another shot.

On the next morning the whole detachment marched out, laid down their arms, and ran the gauntlet of the left wing of our army, which was drawn up, "unwashed, unkempt, unhurt," on the other side of the road, to receive them. Thus, by a bloodless victory, we removed a formidable obstacle to our onward progress, captured 4000 prisoners, a battery of ten pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The army, as soon as practicable, moved on towards Bardstown. It was, no doubt, Gen. Buell's intention for our army to be detained by these fortifications at Green river until he could fall upon its rear and take it at disadvantage. Though disappointed in this, still the detention was sufficient to allow his approach too near for Gen. Bragg's plans. So near upon our heels did he come, that before we left, the camp was thrown into confusion one evening by the report that he was only two miles off. Our army, however, moved off and Gen'l Wheeler's cavalry brigade, which hitherto had been on severe scouting service, was ordered into a more brilliant field of action. The General was ordered to bring up the rear of this *advance-retreating* army. Never were military operations more seemingly paradoxical. A triumphant army was advancing further and further into the enemy's country. It was followed by an equally triumphant enemy. And the army was moving left in front. The cavalry brigade led the van backwards.

As I have before said, our brigade was left to harass and detain the advancing enemy. This duty was performed by our little General in a style so gallant and masterly as to gain for him the soubriquet of "The Little Hero." We met the advance of the Yankee army on its approach from Glasgow at various points south of Munfordsville. Gen. Tom Crittenden's division moved in front. At Cave City, Horse Cave and Bear Wallow our cavalry made such determined resistance that the enemy hesitated to advance for two days. At Horse Cave Lieut. Speed was killed while recklessly charging an ambuscade. He fell pierced by twenty bullets. Falling back, (Sept. 21,) to Woodsonville, (across the fort from Munfordsville,) we contested the ground inch by inch with a heavy column of the enemy's forces. Finally, pressing closely upon us, cavalry, infantry and artillery, the 1st and 3d Alabama cavalry charged them with spirit, driving back their cavalry beyond the infantry and artillery. In this affair, we mourn the loss of Lieut. Col. Brown, of 1st Alabama Cavalry. He was shot through the head while leading the column. At last, pressed sorely by a superior force, we crossed the river, and planting our battery on the height previously occupied by Gen. Polk, we prevented the cavalry and artillery from crossing the river until their sharpshooters lined the banks and threatened to disable our guns. By this time it was nightfall, and we quietly withdrew to a more commanding position. We obtained such a position on the next day at Vinegar Hill. About three o'clock our skirmishers and sharpshooters opened upon the Yankees, and to make a long tale short, we killed seventy horses and disabled almost as many men. Thence we posted to Boston, and the enemy pressed on *en route* for Louisville via Elizabethtown. At the latter place, they left a cavalry force, and it was to guard our army at Bardstown from their incursions that we were stationed at Boston. Much credit is due to Gen. Wheeler for his conduct of affairs up to this point; but it is here that his talent as a cavalry officer began to shine pre-eminently. The Army remained at Bardstown twelve days, and thus long did we do picket service at Boston.

You have heard how Buell advanced upon us with three heavy columns, and how we struck tents and left Bardstown for Harrodsburg. Well, one night the cavalry pickets were called in and we fell back to Bardstown, surprising the people next morning by our bivouac in their streets. The enemy that morning, (Oct. 3d,) surrounded Col. Wharton's Regiment Texas Rangers, who cut their way out through cavalry and infantry in such a manner as to show the Yankees that they had caught a tartar. Advancing to Springfield, we planted our battery and disposed our force once more to check the enemy's advance. We skirmished with him here, repelled several of his charges, and shelled him as he began to occupy the town. But this letter is becoming monotonous. I will make a long story short, by stating simply that Gen. Wheeler met the advance of the enemy at every available point with the most unflinching resolution and nearly always with success. He picked his positions like a hawk, occupied them rapidly, opened upon the enemy with his battery, charged them with his horsemen, fell back, limbered up, and retreated to repeat the same thing. Thus we had been operating for thirty-seven days when, after a severe shelling of the enemy, and a gallant charge of the 1st and 3d Alabama, led by the General in person, instead of retreating we fell back upon our original position, found ourselves supported by the infantry, and rested upon what proved to be the battlefield of Perryville. Next morning (Oct. 7th) we were ordered to the extreme left (towards Danville.) We commenced the attack by skirmishing with the enemy. Soon the engagement became general along the whole line. You have heard how we drove them back upon our right, and barely maintained our position on the left. This battle differed but little from all others excepting frequent and successful charges of our cavalry. Gen. Wheeler had added importance to this arm of the service. The veterans of Shiloh had met again, and of course the field was hotly contested at every point. Gen. Wheeler charged in person once and silenced a battery which promised to be an annoyance. In this charge Col. Allen, of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, was thrown from his horse which rolled over him, injuring him severely. He was also shot through the shoulder. The battle lasted until 9 o'clock P. M. After dark the escape flame of the guns and the exploding shells equalled any phyrotecnics I ever saw. You know the statistics of the battle already. This ends chapter second of my history.

Gen. Wheeler has brought up the rear of the advancing retreat. He was now to cover the regular retreat. From the battle field at Perryville to Cumberland Gap the General conducted his movements in the same masterly manner that had characterized him in the previous part of the campaign. He retarded the enemy by various means. When he reached the hilly country he obstructed the road by felled trees. By all such ingenious devices, he, with a small force, enabled the baggage trains and straggling infantry to escape capture. From Altamont to Cumberland Gap we fought twenty-nine battles, seriously damaged the enemy, and saved much of our infantry from capture. Our loss will fall below two hundred men. Gen. Wheeler, who conducted this brilliant campaign, is a graduate of West Point, was formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. A. He was Col. of the 18th Alabama Infantry, and then put in charge of the Cavalry as Colonel Commanding. Since the Kentucky campaign he has been promoted to Brigadier General, and made Chief of Cavalry in Department No. 2. Before closing I regret to announce to you the capture of Capt. Joseph Hodgson, of 1st Alabama Cavalry. He is a native of Virginia and an honored son of the University.

ALHAMBRA.

The last Raids of Morgan.—A letter, dated Cincinnati, the 21st ult., says that Buell, with his grand army, 140,000 strong, was returning to Louisville, and receiving all the abuse which is the result of a failure. The letter acknowledges that Bragg took over 4,000 wagons of provisions away with him, and the Federals only succeeded in recapturing forty. The letter adds:

The rebel partisan, Morgan, has performed deeds which rival Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania. He has trotted round Buell as Stuart did around McClellan. He made a dash into Lexington, drove out our forces into Marseilles, then round the Kentucky river to Lawrenceburg, and swept on to Bardstown. At Cox Creek he came upon a wagon train and burned 81 wagons, taking the teamsters and guards prisoners. Thirty of the wagons were empty, the others laden with supplies for Wood's division. Pushing on toward Bardstown, he captured another large train and burned it, and when last heard from was pushing Southwest, evidently to destroy the Lebanon Branch Railroad, and then to push on towards Munfordsville and destroy the Nashville Railroad—all of which he will undoubtedly accomplish.

The train due last night from Munfordsville is not in. Probably it is destroyed. He has a force of 1200 cavalry. Gen Dumont is following, but Morgan changes horses continually, while Dumont's are worn down. There is no force in front of Morgan. He can have things all his own way. It is supposed he is aiming for Nashville, and that Bragg is moving with the main part of his army in the same direction. Gen. Negley is there with about 5,000 men.

A Yankee Abroad Giving the Effect of the Proclamation.—The New York World says the following is an extract from a letter written by an American gentleman of the highest character and position, now resident in Europe, always unwavering in his devotion to the Government, and hitherto a faithful supporter of the administration:

"I have just read Lincoln's proclamation, and I am hopeless. The whole nature of the war I consider changed, and the idea of a restoration of the Union under such circumstances as an impossibility. The President, under the Constitution, would have an equal right to issue a proclamation declaring that in Connecticut the law of descent of property should be no longer as it is, but in some manner more agreeable to the powers that be. Will the conservative part of the North not rise *en masse* against this subversion of that charter of its liberties and *only bond* of its existence as a Government, though proclaimed under the delusive idea of sustaining it? The effect on the South can only be to make them more and more desperate in their resistance, and to enable their leaders to say: Now you see we were right as to the intentions of the Lincoln Government when we induced you to begin this war."

The following ominous paragraph is from a Washington letter:

Simeon Draper, the Provost Marshal General, is in this city perfecting his arrangements for arresting persons under martial law. In conversation to day with more than one of the chief officers of the government, he said: "John Van Buren ought to be arrested, and I would do it at once, but that I think it would be bad policy to arrest him until after the election in the State of New York." He added: "If I should do it before the election it would have a damaging effect upon Wadsworth."

A Major-General of Militia in one of the Northern States was recently "drafted." He put on all his toggery and reported himself for duty according to his rank. He was greatly disgusted when told that he was wanted for a private.

High.—Apples sold on the streets of Montgomery, Ala., last week at $10 per bushel.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The immense value of Eastern North Carolina to the Southern Confederacy cannot well be estimated, when considered simply as a source of food for our army and people. When it is also considered as a question of revenue, to enable the government to carry on the war, and ultimately to pay the war debt, its protection against the ravages of the yankees becomes a question of the utmost importance.

We have taken the pains to prepare tables from the census of 1850 in order to make a proximate estimate of the number of negroes, amount of corn raised, and the value of the pork, beef and mutton, first in those Counties already in the hands of the yankees, and secondly, those lying upon and east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, liable to be overrun by the yankees during the approaching winter. First, we give Counties already in the enemy's possession:

Counties.	No. Slaves.	Bush. Corn.	Val. Pork, Beef, &c.
Currituck,	2,447	292,593	$47,879
Camden,	2,187	363,000	45,577
Pasquotank,	3,105	624,575	52,64
Perquimons,	3,252	418,355	56,808
Chowan,	3,673	295,227	59,781
Gates,	3,871	310,138	87,928
Washington,	2,215	218,468	51,220
Hyde,	2,627	332,526	32,776
Tyrrell,	1,702	149,985	24,526
Beaufort,	5,249	198,542	68,071
Craven,	5,951	174,366	43,077
Carteret	1,623	40,225	17,445
	37,902	3,417,399	$587,231

It is a reasonable calculation, and the facts would support the assumption, that the increase of slaves in the above counties for the past ten years was 20 per cent., which added to the above would make 45,482, whose aggregate value at an average of $500 would be $22,741,000. There has been a still greater increase in that region since 1850 in the culture of corn—hence we put down the average increase to be one third, which would make 4,556,532 bushels of corn raised in the above counties in 1860, which, at $1 per bushel, would be $4,556,532. There has been a corresponding increase in the production of pork, beef and mutton, which, in 1860, must have been valued at $782,974, but at present prices would be worth to the government $2,348,922. Here, then, it will be seen that the misguided policy which allowed the enemy to enter Hatteras, has been at a sacrifice of Norfolk and untold injury to Virginia, and the ruin of twelve counties in eastern Carolina of great value to the South for their bread and meat, and almost the entire loss of $22,741,000 in slaves. But it must be remembered that we have made no estimate of other crops besides corn and the immense losses by the breaking up of the tar and turpentine, the fishing, the lumber and shingle interests, which far exceed in value the farming operations of that wealthy section.

The following counties lie upon and East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not in the enemy's lines. We give the number of slaves, product of corn, and amount of pork, beef and mutton slaughtered in 1850:

Counties.	No. Slaves.	Bush. Corn.	Val. of Pork, Beef, &c.
Hertford,	3,716	288,805	$63,445
Bertie,	7,194	762,563	123,645
Northampton,	8,611	657,951	114,762
Martin,	3,367	267,477	79,665
Pitt,	6,633	458,478	109,164
Greene,	3,244	268,370	63,729
Halifax,	8,954	879,040	131,601
Edgecombe,	8,547	759,373	179,088
Wayne,	5,020	480,240	148,188
Lenoir,	4,116	322,584	68,448
Jones,	2,757	235,862	44,918
Onslow,	3,108	234,283	71,637
Duplin,	6,007	372,830	138,397
New Hanover,	8,581	225,488	62,273
	77,755	6,206,544	$1,378,820

To the number of slaves add 20 per cent. increase and there were in the above Counties, in 1860, 93,306 slaves, which, at the average value of $500, make $46,653,000. Add the increase of one-third in corn, which is perhaps a small estimate for the present year, and we have 8,371,392 bushels of corn, which, at $1 per bushel, would be $8,371,392, in the above 14 Counties for 1860. The product in pork, beef and mutton, adding the one-third increase, would be, in 1860, $1,865,097, but which would be worth to the government now, $5,595,291. Of the productive wealth of these Counties, we leave out of the calculation the value of the other crops—cotton, peas, potatoes, &c., produced largely, and the turpentine, tar and lumber interest, far more valuable than the corn and bacon products. These statistics, though perhaps falling below the truth, show to the most careless observer how important it is to protect the Eastern part of the State by every possible means in the power of the government, against the invasion of the Yankees.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A CHEAP MODE OF CURING BACON.

ENON, ALA., Oct. 23, 1862.

Eds. Sun: I saw to-day, at the house of Mr. Wm. Morton, a well-known and respectable citizen of this place, good bacon, from a hog weighing 250 pounds, killed last week, made by dipping in boiling brine, hung and smoked immediately. The plan is simple and commendable for its economy of salt. Take a kettle or large pot nearly full of water, put in a little more salt than the water will dissolve, bring to a boil, cut up the meat, and while the animal heat is in it, put in the kettle and boil from two to four minutes, according as the meat is thick or thin; rub on meal to keep off the flies, then hang and smoke it. The brine must be kept up to its full strength by occasionally adding salt. When the work is done the remaining brine may be boiled down and the salt saved for other uses, or for the next killing.

Mr. Morton tells me he learned this plan from an old man forty years ago, who had used it for years previous. He has frequently tried it in the month of August with invariable success. Every one who knows him will vouch for the truth of his assertion. He has never weighed the salt to ascertain its exact amount saved in this way, having heretofore found the chief advantage in being able to save meat at any time, but is satisfied it saves at least three-fourths, one peck being equal to a bushel in the old way. The only difference between his meat and the best winter cured bacon is, that it loses slightly its flavor, and tastes a little old. That which I saw was dry and salt enough, with no appearance of having been cooked. He saves beef in the same manner.

When this plan was published last spring, I was a skeptic, believing that the meat being partially cooked would sour and become worthless. I knew nothing of Mr. Stubbs, and was not prepared to take for granted what he said. I know Mr. Morton and am satisfied. Others may know nothing of him or I, and may still doubt. Let every one who has tried it publish the fact and benefit the public. Some of our blood-thirsty speculators may be hurt yet, and those planters who give the high price of salt as the reason for raising the price of their corn to unreasonable rates, may learn that honesty is the best policy.

N. D. GUERRY.

Coffee.—At the auction sale of the cargo of the Schooner Surprise, at Augusta, Ga., last Thursday, coffee sold at $2 40, $2 50 and $2 55 per pound. These figures indicate anything but a reduction in prices.

From Bermuda.—Advices from Bermuda to the 24th ult. announced the arrival there of Capt. Maury, C. S. N., and several other officers from the Confederate States.

Destruction of Cotton and Freight Cars by Fire.—On Friday morning, about a mile North of Henderson Depot, a train loaded with cotton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, caught fire and from 80 to 100 bales and three freight cars were consumed.—*Raleigh Journal.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1046 acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, about 13 miles from the latter. There is a fine Well of water in the yard, a fine young Orchard on the place, a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses. There are about 300 acres cleared, well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, oats and wheat.

It is a desirable healthy place, and I will sell on accommodating terms or exchange for likely young Negroes. Address me at St. Paul's P O., Robeson Co.

DUNCAN CRAWFORD

Nov'r 1, 1862. 74*8tpd

SALT WORKS for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 27th day of November next, the undersigned, as Administrator and Administratrix of the late Benjamin Trolinger, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on River Side, at the lower end of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad, 7 miles above Wilmington, the interest belonging to the estate of the said decedent—the same being one-third part of the whole—in the SALT WORKS there situated.

They will also, on the next day, the 28th day of November, expose to public sale, at the site of their location, the entire SALT WORKS situated on the Sound, eight miles below Wilmington. Also, six Mules, together with a Wagon, Gear, &c.

This property is very valuable, and the attention of those disposed to engage in a lucrative business is respectfully invited.

Terms: Six months credit, with bond and approved surety.

ARCH'D S. McNEILL, Adm'r.
NANCY E. TROLINGER, Adm'x

Springfield, Richmond Co., Oct. 21, 1862. 73-tapd

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for an Act to incorporate the RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in the Town of Franklinsville, Randolph County, N. C.

Oct 10th 1862 70*tmL

Distribution of the School Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution to each county.

The amount of the said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the General Assembly.

Z. B. VANCE,
Pres't ex officio of Literary Board.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Sec'y of Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Fall Dis.	
Alamance	10,476	1217 69	
Alexander	5,778	671 69	
Anson	10,884	1265 26	
Alleghany	3,507	407 59	
Ashe	7,800	906 75	
Beaufort	12,428	1444 76	
Bertie	11,036	1282 92	
Bladen	9,864	1146 68	See Note 1.
Brunswick	6,954	808 39	
Buncombe	11,882	1381 27	
Burke	8,288	963 47	
Cabarrus	9,330	1084 60	
Caldwell	7,064	821 18	
Camden	4,492	522 20	
Carteret	7,398	860 02	See Note 2.
Caswell	12,473	1449 96	
Catawba	10,064	1169 92	See Note 3.
Chatham	16,607	1930 58	See Note 4.
Cherokee	8,968	1041 36	
Chowan	5,357	622 75	
Cleveland	11,495	1336 27	
Columbus	7,612	884 89	
Craven	13,797	1603 88	
Cumberland	14,037	1631 77	See Note 5.
Currituck	6,406	744 69	
Davidson	15,871	1786 85	
Davie	7,537	876 17	See Note 6.
Duplin	12,986	1503 79	See Note 7.
Edgecombe	13,833	1549 94	
Forsyth	11,985	1393 24	
Franklin	11,278	1311 05	
Gaston	8,481	980 09	
Gates	6,883	800 14	
Granville	18,962	2204 29	
Greene	6,346	737 72	
Guilford	18,609	2162 92	
Halifax	15,301	1778 71	See Note 8.
Harnett	7,005	8 4 33	
Haywood	5,676	659 88	
Henderson	9,805	1150 28	
Hertford	7,726	898 14	
Hyde	6,617	769 22	
Iredell	13,676	1589 82	
Jackson	5,416	629 61	
Johnston	13,690	1591 45	
Jones	4,365	507 43	
Lenoir	8,158	948 36	
Lincoln	7,349	854 31	
Macon	5,796	673 68	
Madison	5,823	676 92	
Martin	8,468	984 39	
McDowell	6,598	767 01	See Note 9.
Mecklenburg	14,758	1715 60	See Note 10.
Montgomery	6,929	804 44	
Moore	10,420	1211 31	
Nash	9,815	1140 98	See Note 11.
New Hanover	17,582	2043 88	
Northampton	10,653	1238 39	
Onslow	7,457	866 87	
Orange	14,906	1732 68	
Pasquotank	7,747	900 58	
Perquimons	5,820	676 57	See Note 12.
Person	9,143	1062 86	
Pitt	12,691	1475 31	
Polk	3,795	441 17	
Randolph	16,135	1875 67	
Richmond	8,828	1026 24	
Robeson	13,307	1546 91	
Rockingham	14,219	1652 94	
Rowan	13,014	1512 84	
Rutherford	10,617	1234 21	
Sampson	13,812	1605 68	See Note 13.
Stanly	7,388	852 45	
Stokes	9,414	1094 36	
Surry	9,881	1148 65	
Tyrrell	4,304	500 34	
Union	10,304	1197 88	
Wake	24,334	2828 78	See Note 14.
Warren	11,666	1344 53	See Note 15.
Washington	5,371	624 36	
Watauga	4,915	571 37	
Wayne	12,726	1479 38	See Note 16.
Wilkes	14,266	1658 40	
Wilson	8,321	967 21	
Yadkin	10,188	1178 53	
Yancey	8,610	999 28	See Note 17.

NOTE 1.—Bladen county: Deduct for D. J. Watson, Eliza J. C. Watson and Jos. Watson (Deaf and Dumb) $75 each, $225.

NOTE 2.—Carteret: To be deducted for Sarah W. Bushall (Blind) $75.

NOTE 3.—Catawba: To be deducted for Caswell M. Cobb (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 4.—Chatham: To be deducted for Sarah C. Foushee (Blind) $75.

NOTE 5.—Cumberland. To be deducted for George W. Hartie (Blind) and John R. Strickland and Harriet Strickland (Deaf and Dumb) $225.

NOTE 6.—Davie: To be deducted for Enoch Orrell (Blind) $75.

NOTE 7.—Duplin: To be deducted for Ellen C. Johnson and Nancy J. Blanchard (Deaf and Dumb) $150.

NOTE 8.—Halifax: To be deducted for Geo. L. Jones (Blind) $75.

NOTE 9.—McDowell: To be deducted for Jasper Jamison and Mary M. Nichols (Deaf and Dumb) $150.

NOTE 10.—Mecklenburg: To be deducted for Christopher Euvers (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 11.—Nash: To be deducted for Narcissa J. Dupree and John Simpson (Blind) $150.

NOTE 12.—Perquimons: To be deducted for James C. Lane (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 13.—Sampson: To be deducted for Hiram Merritt (Deaf and Dumb) and Lizzie Hall (Blind) $150.

NOTE 14.—Wake: To be deducted for Narcissa J. Dupree and John Simpson (Blind) $150.

NOTE 15.—Warren: To be deducted for Jos. J. Reed (Blind) $75.

NOTE 16.—Wayne: To be deducted for John L. Summerlin (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 17.—Yancey: To be deducted for David F. Wiseman and Martin Singleton (Deaf and Dumb) $150.

October 28, 1862. 74*3t

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position.

HENRY E. COLTON.

Aug. 25. 54tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

Engineer Office District of Cape Fear,
SMITHVILLE, Oct. 20, 1862.

ALL persons having claims against the Engineer Department for materials or services applied in the construction of defences in North Carolina, can have their claims examined, and if supported by satisfactory certificates of officers authorized to order the expenditure, or proved just and equitable, they will be paid by reference to this Office.

C. R. COLLINS,
[68-10t] Capt. Engineers C. S. A.

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. SUGAR,
12 Bbls. N O SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE

On consignment and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY

Sept. 22. 62-tf

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.

Aug. 4, 1862. 49-t

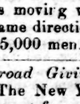
NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for furnishing 5000 sets of INFANTRY ACCOUTREMENTS will be received at this office until the 10th Nov. 1862. The set to consist of Cartridge box, shoulder belt, waist belt, cap pouch and bayonet scabbard, and the article to be delivered, inspected and paid for in Richmond, Va. A sample or pattern set will be furnished if desired by the contractor.

Address J. A. deLAGNEL,
Lt. Col. C. S. A., Fayetteville, N. C.

Stating price, etc.

Oct. 29, 1862 73-6t



After this date I will

pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY

Oct 2, 1862 65

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro girl RACHEL, who ranaway in April last. She is a mulatto; good size; crooked some on the shoulders; of Indian descent; teeth somewhat decayed; about 21 or 22 years of age.

R. McDANIEL.

Oct. 24, 1862 72tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his negro boy MOSES. He is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, robust, long feet and very much turned out at the toes, and looks down when spoken to. He was seen at McPaul's Mills in Robeson county on the 21st ult., and was in Fayetteville about three weeks ago. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

W. D. JOHNSON.

Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 14, 1862. 52tf

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst., a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

He is supposed to be the same Horse thief that was arrested in Fayetteville a year or two ago, by the name of Fry, a very notorious thief.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, N. C. Aug. 7, 1862. 50 3m

Ranaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 28 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent.*

Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Buinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 if said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 38tf

100 lbs. BLUESTONE,

For sale by

J. A. McDONALD.
Oakland, Chatham Co., N. C.

October 17, 1862. 70tf

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale, at Oakland, Chatham county, by

J. A. McDONALD.

October 21, 1862. 72*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th of November 1862,

One Lot on Old Street, adjoining Baptist Church lot.
One Horse and Dray.
One Pew in the Episcopal Church.
Two shares Western Plank Road Stock.
Four shares Fay. and Raleigh Plank Road Stock.
Two shares Southern Plank Road Stock.

On a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

B. W. ROBINSON.
Surviving Ex'r of O. P. Stark.

Oct. 1, 1862. 66*tS

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.

James Haywood, Adm'r. vs. Isaiah Haywood, et. al.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October, A. D. 1862. 72*6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

Payment of State Bounty due deceased Soldiers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9]

THE following Regulations are published for the information of those persons entitled to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February 1862.

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the Company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge and that he has no interest in the claim. The magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the Conscription Act.

By order of Governor Vance.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 29. 73 3t

Headquarters Fort St. Philip, N. C.

OCTOBER 24, 1862

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 18.

OFFICERS, Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates belonging to this Command, whether absent on detached service, or otherwise, are ordered to return to duty *immediately.*

Officers failing to comply with this order will be recommended for dismissal from rank. No certificate of disability, other than from a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Army will be received as evidence of inability to report in person.

By command of JNO. A. RICHARDSON,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

J. B. Hancock, Lieut and Acting Adj't [73-6tpd

GRIND STONES.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish GRIND STONES of any size, from 18 inches to 7 feet diameter, equal to the Nova Scotia Stones, which they resemble. They have been tested at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, and approved. Address

PATRICK LINEHAM,
Branch P. O. Chatham Co., N. C
Or JOHN MAUNDER, Raleigh, N. C

Oct. 28, 1862 73-1mpd

Dental Practice for Sale.

I OFFER for sale privately my Dental Practice in Fayetteville, N. C. The office occupying four rooms on second floor, well furnished, together with several ounces of GOLD FOIL, GOLD PLATE and SOLDER. A large supply of VULCANITE and TEETH of all kinds.

Also one-third interest in a vineyard lying four miles south of Fayetteville, containing seventy-five acres.

Those owing me will please call on Mr. Alex. Jansen, Jr., and